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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists articles about educational issues that were published in Japanese periodicals from April through June 1989. Most are taken from the "Japan Times," "Daily Yomiuri," "Mainichi Daily News," and "Asahi Evening News"; however, articles also originate from "USAToday," the "Japan Times," "Asian Wall Street Journal," and "International Herald Tribune." The approximately 400 entries are arranged in alphabetical sections by article title or author name; the majority focus on events, trends, and developments relating to educational programs, schools, and students in Japan. Articles about the United States, China, Great Britain, and other nations tend to deal with issues related to Japan, Japanese students, ethnic populations in these countries, comparisons of educational systems, or areas in these countries with high Japanese populations. Following the alphabetical listing is a list of articles whose titles begin with numbers, and an index listing titles, authors, and subjects is provided. (SD)

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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES APRIL - JUNE, 1989

Prepared by David Wardell
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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES
APRIL - JUNE, 1989

Prepared by David Wardell
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A

"A Difficult School Decision," Japan Times, 5 April 1989, p. 18.

In a letter to the editor, a parent describes the bullying his half-Japanese/half-American son experienced at an elementary school in Tokyo.

"A Global Test for Young Americans," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1989, p. 6.

Because surveys have revealed that American youngsters have a poor understanding of geography, the National Geographic Society is sponsoring a nationwide "geography bee" for students in grades four through eight in Washington, D.C. The Society hopes this will stimulate interest in geography and help improve the current level of ignorance.

"A New Japanese Fever: Going Abroad to Study," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 6.

According to the Justice Ministry, the number of Japanese studying abroad has increased from 16,735 in 1983 to 84,708 in 1988. About half of these study in the United States. An official at the Britannica Center for International Education and Exchanges attributes this boom to several factors: (1) pressure from other countries for Japan to internationalize, (2) fewer restrictions applied against high school students studying abroad, (3) increased contact between with foreigners inside Japan, and (4) new wealth from economic growth.

"Absent Volunteers Stump Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 18 May 1989, p. 7.

The Ministry of Education's Japan Exchange (JET) Program employees over 1,400 native-speaking English teachers who work as assistants in Japanese schools. This anonymously written letter to the editor criticizes JET for a number of reasons. (1) Since Japanese language was not a prerequisite for being hired, most of these teachers cannot communicate in Japanese. (2) The hiring process was unsophisticated, relying upon recommendations alone and without interviews or tests to assess eligibility. (3) Bureaucratic snarls have led to the removal of some these teachers from classrooms where their support is needed.

"Achievers Honored," USA Today, 7 April 1989, p. 12.

The Giant Steps awards go each year to a courageous student-athlete, plus those who make up a student-athlete's support structure: parent, coach, school and civic leader. The winners of this year's award are listed along with the reasons for their selection.

Altbach, P. (1989). "Power of Student Protest," Japan Times, 14 May, p. 17.

Asian students have been politically active for a long time and this historical tradition has implications for the present. Altbach points to student protests which have occurred in China, India, Japan, Thailand, Taiwan and South Korea. He suggests that there are many reasons for the importance of student political activism in Asia. Students are, in general, a small elite destined to play an important role in society. Students are literate and articulate in societies where many are not literate and lack the skills to communicate politically. Furthermore, the nature of academic life permits activism.

"American Education Available in Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 7.

A number of American universities have opened campuses in Japan. Among these are Southern Illinois University, Temple University, University of Nevada-Reno, and U.S. International University. At SIU, 613 students are enrolled--150 in the general studies program and the rest in an intensive English course. With the exception of Temple University which offers content courses, the other schools have only an intensive English or general studies curriculum and students are expected to transfer to the main campuses in the United States to earn specialized degrees.

"American Wins Speech Competition," Japan Times, 25 June 1989, p. 2.

Antoinette Jones, a 25-year-old American who teaches junior high English in Japan, won first prize in the 30th International Speech Contest in Japanese.

"Americans, Soviets Sign Scholar Exchange Accord," Daily Yomiuri, 2 April 1989, p. 4.

The Soviet Union and a group of U.S. universities have signed an agreement which would allow the exchange of foreign affairs scholars and professionals. As a result of this initiative, American faculty, administrators, students and diplomats will be able to attend the Moscow State Institute for International Relations and the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Anderson, T. (1989). "English Teachers Face Tough Task," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April, p. 7.

In a letter to the editor, this writer discusses some of the problems in the English language industry in Japan. One of these is the common practice of hiring foreigners who have not been trained as language teachers.

"Angry Creditors Throng Bankrupt Tutoring Firm," Daily Yomiuri, 23 May 1989, p. 2.

Waseda Kyoiku Center, a home-tutoring enterprise, has gone bankrupt. It is believed the company owes a total of about ¥200 million to approximately 400 people. Launched two years ago, the company advertised in magazines for college students and others to serve as part-time tutors. Customers paid fees--¥900,000 to ¥1 million annually--for six months or one year in advance, to have tutors come to their homes two or three times weekly.

"Annual School Carnival to Include Sale, Raffle," Daily Yomiuri, 7 May 1989, p. 2.

St. Mary's International School in Tokyo has announced the dates of its annual carnival which will feature attractions representing the 25 countries from which the students come. On the final day, a raffle with a number of large prizes will be held.

"Another Rite of Spring (Sort of), Asahi Evening News, 15 April 1989, p. 3.

Japanese women entering universities are often invited to join sports clubs from male students at other universities. In this item, a member of Waseda University's tennis club indicates 3,000 handbills will be distributed this year. Officials at Tokyo Women's University have advised new students to think twice before deciding to enter any group.

Anton, K. (1989). "The School's Part in Dealing with Iiime," Japan Times, 11 May, p. 14.

Children of foreign families who attend Japanese public schools are frequently the object of bullying because of their "differences." This article cites a number of instances when this type of behavior occurred.

Aoki, H. (1989). "Should They All Go to Juku (Cram School)?" Mainichi Daily News, 13 May, p. 2.

This letter to the editor supports the cram school system in Japan because these classes foster knowledge that regular schools fail to provide and because these are places where children can spend additional time with their friends. According to this author, only 6 percent of primary school students do not go to study somewhere else after school.

"Aoyama Sets Night Postgraduate Classes," Daily Yomiuri, 22 May 1989, p. 2.

Aoyama Gakuin University has announced that it will begin evening postgraduate program in politics and economics. Classes are intended for people in the field of business who wish to broaden their international expertise. The program will offer a flexible curriculum to allow completion in one year instead of the traditional two. Students will be required to complete 30 units and write a thesis. Recently the University of Tsukuba and Nagoya City University began offering night postgraduate classes.

"Applications Shower Tsukuba U. Program," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1989, p. 2.

A new night graduate school for working adults at Tsukuba University has received 661 applications for 20 available seats in a counseling course. Also, 439 people applied for a management system science course that can only accommodate 20 students.

"Arrested Ex-Education Official Tied to End of Social Studies," Japan Times, 6 April 1989, p. 2.

Kunio Takaishi, the former vice education minister who is in custody because of his involvement in the Recruit scandal, is believed to have played a key role in abolishing senior high school courses in social studies. Social studies consisted of a broad look at all aspects of life in society and was viewed by its defenders as a important underpinning for Japanese democracy. Opponents felt that social studies was a symbol of postwar education imposed by occupation forces.

Asimov, I. (1989). "Scientific Illiteracy Spells Trouble for Americans," Japan Times, 31 May, p. 15.

Asimov attacks American education for its poor performance in teaching basic science and math. He cites a survey conducted by Northern Illinois University which revealed that a large portion of modern day Americans are scientifically illiterate.

"Assn to Up Standards of Language Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1989, p. 2.

An association of "quality" Japanese-language schools will be organized under the joint supervision of the Education and Justice ministries in a effort to eliminate schools that merely serve as hideouts for illegal foreign workers. The Japanese language Education Promotion Association will select 57 schools with qualifications above guideline specifications as the core of their organization. These general guidelines specify that schools must offer more than 20 hours of lectures per week and more than 760 hours per year; teachers are required to have a university degree in teaching Japanese as a foreign language or to have passed a teaching license exam; and schools must have a counselor for international students. Association members will be reexamined by the Ministry of Education every three years to ensure that standards are being maintained.

"At Least 56 Foreign Students Found to be Suffering from Tuberculosis," Japan Times, 14 April 1989, p. 3.

The Japanese government has conducted a mass examination for tuberculosis because of a high incidence of TB among foreign students at a Japanese language school in Tokyo in 1987. Medical checkups showed 56 of 13,117 students from foreign countries were suffering from the disease.

B

Balinska, M. (1989). "British Schools Wallow in a Racial Trap," Asian Wall Street Journal, 8 May, p. 10.

Until the 1950s, Britain was a homogeneous society with only odd pockets of immigrants. When the empire crumbled, people from the Caribbean, the Indian sub-continent and Africa poured in. In 20 years, the non-white population jumped from 70,000 to 1.2 million. The worsening economic situation and steady public hostility to this influx put an end to the "open door" policy in 1971. Today, of the 2.5 million non-whites who live in Britain, 40 percent were born there. Racism has become a significant issue in the British school system.

"Bar Proprietress Doing Well at College," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1989, p. 2.

A 53-year-old woman who operates a bar in Ginza has completed her first year of study at Rikkyo University. She is enrolled in the university's department of law.

Barney, L. (1989a). "Swiss School Offers Alternative Education," Japan Times, 16 April, p. 10.

The American School in Switzerland has attracted the attention of Japanese families who would like to have their children educated in an international setting. Twenty-six Japanese youths now attend TASIS. The annual cost is about ¥2 million.

Barney, L. (1989b). "Forum Brings Home Japan's Fear of Growing Old," Japan Times, 5 May, p. 2.

Views on an Advanced Aged Society, a symposium sponsored by Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Tokyo, exposed some of the anxiety Japanese experience when they reach retirement age. One participant noted, "For our retired population, the 20 years of life after 65 should be a second life. And the task of that second life is to give one's experiences back to society."

Barringer, F. (1989a). "U.S. Colleges Move to Limit Some Speech," International Herald Tribune, 26 April, p. 5.

In an effort to curb racial incidents and promote general tolerance on campus, a growing number of U.S. universities have begun to curb forms of expression considered offensive. Stanford University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, and University of Massachusetts are among those cited within this article. Opponents believe the schools' policies will infringe on the intellectual discourse that is at the heart of a university's mission.

Barringer, F. (1989b). "Sex Offenses by Juveniles Are on Rise in U.S., Counselors Say," International Herald Tribune, 31 May 1989, p. 3.

The Pittsburgh-based National Center for Juvenile Justice has reported that from 1976 to 1986, the arrest rate for 13 and 14-year-olds accused of rape has doubled.

Barthell, W. (1989). "Looking for More than Just Band-Aid Remedies," Daily Yomiuri, 25 May, p. 7.

A full-time English teacher in a Japanese middle school reflects on the reasons language training in this nation achieves marginal results. Although Barthell identifies some of the causes of this problem--a lack of concern for students' real needs and an overemphasis on discrete language features, he does not supply remedies for improving the current situation.

Berger, J. (1989a). "In U.S. Schools, A Move to Soften Accent on Europe," International Herald Tribune, 13 April, pp. 1, 5.

Critics have charged that U.S. schools--from grade school to graduate school--have limited their vision of human development by placing an emphasis on Europe and excluding other areas such as Asia and Africa. The term used to denote this phenomenon is "eurocentrism."

Berger, J. (1989b). "Racial Scars Reopen on U.S. Campuses," International Herald Tribune, 23 May, p. 4.

The American Council on Education has reported on friction between whites and blacks at a number of U.S. universities. Whites are said to be puzzled by or resistant to affirmative action which provides distinctive opportunities for students from minority groups. Campuses cited as having experienced racial unrest are Smith College, Brown University, Colby College, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, and Stanford University. An extreme example of discontent is mentioned at Temple University in Philadelphia where a White Student Union with 150 members has been formed.

Berger, P. (1989). "Unique Kyoto School in Financial Straits," Japan Times, 6 June, p. 8.

The Kyoto International School, a private school providing primary and secondary education to 88 American, European and Asian students, has serious financial problems. Because no international school is officially recognized by the Education Ministry, KIS is not eligible for municipal funds. The minimum sum necessary to maintain the school in the immediate future is ¥200 million.

"Berkeley of 1960's Once More," Mainichi Daily News, 22 May 1989, p. 4.

A social protest by University of California at Berkeley students turned into a riot requiring action by the police.

"Berlitz Is Ready to Put Your English to the Test," Japan Times, 11 May 1989, p. 12.

The Berlitz School of Languages (Japan) has established a new testing service division to evaluate an individual's English proficiency. Their new exam measures writing skills through actual creative writing exercises and through a 30-minute, one-on-one oral interview.

"Blind Woman Enters University," Japan Times, 6 April 1989, p. 2.

Tomoko Terada, a blind woman, will be attending night classes for a degree in social welfare at Nihon Fukushi University.

"Blind Woman with Dog Will Attend University," Mainichi Daily News, 6 April 1989, p. 12.

Tomoko Terada, a blind woman, will be attending night classes for a degree in social welfare at Nihon Fukushi University.

"Boom in English Language Proficiency Tests," Asahi Evening News, 7 June 1989, p. 6.

The rising popularity of English proficiency tests among students and business people has caused a proliferation of examinations and agencies administering them. Tests mentioned within this article are TOEFL, TOEIC, G-TELP, General Test of English Language Proficiency, the Travel English Standard Test, the Cambridge Examinations in English as a Foreign Language, and the United National Association's Test of English . Organizations which have entered the testing market are the Society for Testing English Proficiency, the Council on International Educational Exchange, JTB Education and Culture Systems, the National Council of Language and Business Institute, and Institute for International Business Communication.

Brady, E. (1989). "Classroom Winners Making the Grade," USA Today, 7 April, p. 12.

To celebrate Student-Athlete Day across the United States, Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sports in Society annually gives Giant Steps Awards to a student-athlete, a parent, a coach, and a civic leader who have achieved success in university sports programs.

"Bridgestone Stretches into Education Business," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April 1989, p. 2.

Bridgestone Corp., Japan's largest rubber products manufacturer, is diversifying into the education market by opening an early development cram school for children from ages 2 to 10. BEC Heiseijuku, the first in an envisioned fleet of "chain cram schools," hopes to enroll 300 students. The initial enrollment fee, depending on the student's age, is between ¥15,000 and ¥40,000, with monthly fees between ¥10,000 and ¥18,000. A professor at Ochanomizu University will act as an advisor to the school.

Broder, D. (1989a). "'Education President' Should Prove Himself," Japan Times, 13 April, p. 18.

Terrell Bell, the education secretary who initiated "A Nation at Risk," was unable to interest his boss, President Ronald Reagan, in a federal response. Now, President George Bush is seeking to become known as "the education president," and this may mean that federal assistance to schools will at long last be made available. Whether this happens or not remains to be seen.

Broder, D. (1989b). "Prince Charles Finds Mother Tongue an Endangered Species," International Herald Tribune, 29 June, p. 1.

Prince Charles raised the issue of the way English is taught in British schools in comments with business officials while attempting to build closer links between jobs and schools. The prince has been advocating such public-private partnerships since his 1985 trip to Massachusetts and learned about the Boston Compact, a program in which businesses guarantee jobs to all Boston high school graduates.

Brown, J. (1989a). "English in 6 Years," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1989, p. 7.

James Brown, an associate professor at Tohoku Gakuin University, recommends a six-year plan for a more productive English education system. Confusion about the goals of language education in Japan springs from a conflict between those who believe the purpose is to develop skills for success on university entrance examinations and those who hope to foster practical communication skills. Brown makes the following suggestions: (1) the assistant English teachers in the JET Program be moved out of middle and high schools and into primary schools; (2) middle and high school students be allowed to take English as an elective; and (3) English be made optional on all high school and national university entrance examinations.

Brown, J. (1989b). "English in 6 Years--Part II," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May, p. 7.

Brown concludes his recommendations for a six-year reform of English language training within the context of Japanese education.

"Burmese Students Want Schools Open," Daily Yomiuri, 17 June 1989, p. 3.

High school students in Rangoon have demanded the simultaneous reopening of all of Burma's educational institutions which have been closed since last year's student-led protests. Burmese high school students have figured prominently in political action against the military leadership.

Burton, L. (1989). "TV Is Not the Enemy of Reading," USA Today, 17 June, p. 7.

LeVar Burton hosts "Reading Rainbow," a PBS television program designed to encourage children to read. Burton argues that television is potentially an effective tool for education. Currently legislation for a $10 million Endowment Fund for Children's Educational Programming is pending in Washington. That legislation aims at maintaining quality programs, such as "Reading Rainbow," for children.

"Bush Seeking $441 Million for Education," Mainichi Daily News, 7 April 1989, p. 4.

President George Bush has sent Congress a proposal titled the "Excellence in Education Act" which would contribute $441 million dollars to the nation's schools. This initiative is in addition to the $21.9 billion already proposed for the Education Department.

"Bush Tells Graduating Teens to Stand Up for Democracy," Japan Times, 21 June 1989, p. 4.

George Bush delivered a patriotic-type speech at a high school graduation ceremony in Philadelphia.

C

"Calgary University Offers Japanese Execs Course on Business in U.S. and Canada," Japan Times, 6 April 1989, p. 3.

The University of Calgary is offering a course to English-speaking Japanese managers which covers marketing, tax codes, accounting methods, labor relations, and other business related topics. The course will be held in Banff.

"California College Renews Invitation to Dissident Fang," Japan Times, 17 June 1989, p. 5.

The University of California at Berkeley has once again invited Fang Lishi, China's most prominent dissident, to spend six months at the school.

"Campus Killing Leads to Prison Term," Japan Times, 13 May 1989, p. 2.

A assistant researcher at Hiroshima University has been found guilty for stabbing to death the dean of the faculty of integrated arts and sciences.

"Cartoon Seen as Teachers' Dream," Mainichi Daily News, 15 April 1989, p. 12.

A 15-minute animated film presenting the concepts of pacifism, democracy, and human rights has won widespread approval by elementary teachers who find these ideas difficult to teach to children.

"Center Planning to Launch Cultural, Sports Program to Foster Better Relations," Japan Times, 2 April 1989, p. 5.

The Keizai Koho Center is starting a social and educational program offering foreign students seminars and visits to industrial plants as well as opportunities to participate in cultural activities and sports events in Japan.

"Charge! Waseda," Mainichi Daily News, 13 May 1989, p. 12.

Waseda University will offer special credit cards to its alumni. These cards provide discounts on tickets to sports and cultural activities at the university as well as accommodations at university-affiliated hotels. The university will receive ¥1000 for every card issued and 0.5 percent of the money charged on them.

"Chiba Student Shot in NYC," Mainichi Daily News, 11 May 1989, p. 12.

A Japanese student studying at Williams and Smith College in New York was shot and wounded by a teenage robber.

"Children Make Up Just 19.2% of the Nation's Population," Japan Times, 5 May 1989, p. 2.

In a study conducted by the Management and Coordination Agency, children now constitute less than one-fifth of the population. Children aged 14 or under number 23.61 million, down by about 760,000 from last year. This means that, excluding the elderly, there are roughly 3.6 adults supporting each child. The gender distribution is somewhat unequal with 12.1 million boys and 11.5 million girls. Okinawa has the highest birth rate and Tokyo the lowest.

"China Lauds Brains, Japan, U.S. Humor," Daily Yomiuri, 14 April 1989, p. 2.

According to a survey conducted by the Japan Youth Research Institute, students with a sense of humor stand out in middle schools in Japan and in the United States, while in China greater value is placed on brains.

"China Massacre? Recruit? Never Heard of 'Em," Mainichi Daily News, 9 June 1989, p. 12.

In contrast to Chinese students who have taken an active role in reforming their society, Japanese students continue to demonstrate apathy to serious social issues. In a survey of freshmen at Tokyo University, there is a clear movement away from supporters of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party which may signal a reversal of a long-standing trend toward conservatism among Japanese students. Nevertheless, a strike to protest the government's new consumption tax which was called by members of the education, engineering and agricultural faculties of Tokyo University attracted only 20 students. In late May, the Waseda University debating club hosted a symposium entitled "Heisei Student Insurrection" which was poorly attended.

"China Students Making Use of Legal Hotline," Mainichi Daily News, 29 June 1989, p. 12.

Japanese lawyers staffing a new legal hotline received 74 calls from Chinese students on the first day of operation. Most of the callers were worried that their participation in anti-government demonstrations might endanger them should they return home.

"China Tells Student to Vacate Apartment," Mainichi Daily News, 26 June 1989, p. 12.

A Chinese student leader of Kansai-area students supporting the pro-democracy movement in China has been ordered by the Chinese consulate in Osaka to move out of the government-owned apartment where he is living.

"China Will Not Pull Students' Scholarships," Mainichi Daily News, 29 June 1989, p. 12.

According to the Chinese ambassador to Japan, the Chinese government does not plan to suspend scholarships or canceling visas to Chinese students in Japan. At present there are about 590 Chinese students and researchers in Japan with scholarships from their government.

Clancy P. (1989). "His School Buries Drugs in SAND," USA Today, 9 May, p. 2.

Spingarn High School in Washington, D.C., is reported drug-free as the result of SAND (Student Activities, Not Drugs), a special program designed to place peer pressure on those engaged in anti-social behavior.

"Class Clowns Tops in Japan," Mainichi Daily News, 14 April 1989, p. 14.

In a survey conducted by the Japan Youth Research Institute of students in Japan, China and the United States, more than 70 percent of all students said that having a happy family life was their most important objective. Class clowns won the popularity prize at Japanese high schools. Both China and the U.S. placed greater emphasis on the studious than Japanese.

"Classes Start at Japanese HS in United States," Mainichi Daily News, 17 May 1989, p. 12.

Meiji Gakuin High School, a branch of Meiji Gakuin University and the first fully accredited Japanese high school in the United States, has begun classes in Sweetwater, Tennessee, with 24 students. So far the school is attracting students from families in Japan who want their children to have the experience of living abroad, but eventually the school expects to serve children of families working in the United States.

"College Admission Costs Average ¥1.77 Million," Asahi Evening News, 6 April 1989, p. 3.

According to a survey conducted by the Federation of Tokyo Area Private University Teaching Staff Unions, the average amount freshmen paid in admission tuition and other costs surpassed ¥1 million. If the costs for taking entrance examinations are added, the average total cost for those living with their parents in Tokyo came to ¥1.24 million, up 2.6 percent from the previous year. For those whose homes are away from Tokyo, the cost runs ¥1.77 million, up 4.6 percent.

"Colleges," USA Today, 7 April 1989, p. 13.

While advocates of school sports programs argue that athletics build character, this article offers samples of athletes who exhibit undesirable characteristics. The schools cited are North Carolina State University, Illinois State University, Northwestern University, and the University of Missouri.

"Color-Blind Students to Get Help in School," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has prepared a handbook to help teachers who have color blind students in their classes. According to the ministry, there are an estimated 400,000 color blind students in the Japanese schools.

"Comic Way to Textbook Learning," Mainichi Daily News, 28 June 1989, p. 14.

A Ministry of Education official has announced that using manga, or comics, is one method of attracting the attention of visually-oriented children who are used to television. As a result, comics will be incorporated into the pages of junior high school Japanese and English textbooks in 1990. Manga have been used in Education Ministry-sanctioned textbooks since 1980.

"Commuters Learn English on JR," Daily Yomiuri, 9 May 1989, p. 2.

Nineteen commuters have begun taking English conversation lessons during their morning train ride between Odawara and Tokyo. The students pay ¥30,000 for 24 lessons.

"Computers in the Classroom," Asahi Evening News, 26 April 1989, p. 6.

New curriculum guidelines announced by the Ministry of Education encourage the active use of computers in classrooms. Computer courses are to be implemented nationally in 1993. According to a 1988 survey, 35.5 percent of all junior high schools in Japan already have computers installed on their campuses. The average number of computers per school is 3.5.

Cook, S. (1989). "Japan's Rising Female Crime Rates," Japan Times, 25 June, p. 20.

Cook provides an overview of women's roles in Japanese society and discusses social pressures which contribute to criminal activity by females. In particular, this article examines a rising trend in female juvenile delinquency.

"Couldn't Do This in Tokyo," Asahi Evening News, 17 May 1989, p. 6.

Meiji Gakuin High School in Sweetwater, Tennessee, is the first Japanese high school in the United States to be accredited by Japan's Ministry of Education. Twenty-four students attended the welcoming ceremony.

"Couple Plan Free Asian Dorm," Mainichi Daily News, 7 May 1989, p. 12.

A carpenter and his wife have started construction of a free dormitory for Asian students using money from a ¥30 million compensation award for their son who died in a traffic accident last year. They will choose the Asian students based on the recommendations of Kochi Medical School.

"Court Dismisses Challenge to School Text Screening," Mainichi Daily News, 28 June 1989, p. 14.

Saburo Ienaga, a former professor at Tokyo University of Education (now Tsukuba University, has lost a court case which challenged the constitutionality of the government's monopoly on school textbook screening and approval. The court's dismissal was based on a change in textbook screening procedures implemented in 1978 and did not include a verdict on the constitutionality of textbook screening.

"Court Grants Damages to Ousted Students," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May 1989, p. 2.

The Kobe District Court has ruled that Ashiya Gakuen and four teachers must pay ¥3 million as compensation to five former students who were asked to leave the school because of their remarks about school costs.

"Court Rejects Author's Suit on Textbook Disqualification," Japan Times, 28 June 1989, p. 1, 2.

The Tokyo High Court has rejected a suit by Saburo Ienaga, a former professor at Tokyo University of Education (now Tsukuba University, which challenged the constitutionality of the government's monopoly on school textbook screening and approval. Ienaga's textbook was rejected because he refused to delete the word "reckless" in describing Japan's reckless participation in the Pacific War.

"Cram School Caters to Night Owls," Japan Times, 23 April 1989, p. 2.

Hiroshima Eisu Gakkan, a preparatory school in Hiroshima is now offering classes that start at 10 p.m. and end at 1:20 a.m. The late hour training is an attempt to compete with two of the country's major preparatory schools which have just opened branches in Hiroshima. The admission fee and tuition totals ¥200,000 - ¥250,000 a year, nearly half the fee charged by daytime preparatory schools.

"Cram School Plans Late-Night Classes," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April 1989, p. 2.

In Hiroshima, a local cram school will open classes only during late-night hours in an effort to attract students who are leaving the smaller schools to attend the nation's giant cram schools which have begun to move into the area. Classes in English, mathematics and Japanese will be held only between 10 p.m. and 1:20 a.m.

"Crown Prince's Thesis Published by Oxford," Mainichi Daily News, 7 April 1989, p. 14.

Oxford University Press has published the thesis written by Crown Prince Naruhito entitled "The Thames as a Highway." The prince conducted research on the subject while studying at Oxford University's Merton College.

"Cultural Conflict Over College Contracts," Mainichi Daily News, 14 April 1989, p. 14.

A group of mostly American faculty has filed an application with the Kanagawa Prefectural Local Labor Relations Commission demanding redress from the American Universities League, Japan Campus, for unfair labor practices. The application claims that AUL-JC wrongfully dismissed some faculty members because they had formed a union to improve working conditions specified in their contracts. The school has also faced complaints from parents and students saying that its curriculum does not give adequate preparation for study in the U.S.

"Cultural Exchange Foreseen Centering on Schools Abroad," Japan Times, 17 April 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has announced a plan to turn schools for Japanese children abroad into bases for cultural exchange. There are now 83 such schools for Japanese children abroad, attended by about 35,000 students and with a staff of about 1,000 teachers.

"CWAJ to Offer Three Scholarship Awards," Asahi Evening News, 26 April 1989, p. 6.

The College Women's Association of Japan is offering three scholarship awards of ¥2,500,000 each to nationals or permanent residents of Japan for the 1989 year. The scholarships are for one year of graduate study abroad at an accredited English-speaking university or research institute.

D

Dames, J. (1989a). "Co-op Preparing Students for 'the Real World,'" Japan Times, 4 June, p. 10.

Cooperative programs are offered on an optional basis by most four-year colleges. These programs allow the student to spend two or three semesters or quarters in work assignments over the course of the regular academic program. Cooperative education students can gain a realistic view of potential professional work environments. These work situations can be with national or international firms, local or regional companies, government offices or public interest operations.

Dames, J. (1989b). "Co-op Education Gives Students Opportunity to Mingle with World Outside the Classroom," Japan Times, 11 June, p. 14.

Cooperative education was founded in 1906 at the University of Cincinnati to assist engineers in gaining practical field experience for their profession. Since then, co-op has spread to more than 900 U.S. colleges with approximately 200,000 participating students. Northeastern University in Boston and Lane Community College in Oregon are cited as typical programs.

"Discrimination, Housing Among Problems Discussed at Teach-In on Foreign Students," Japan Times, 18 May 1989, p. 2.

Issues relating to racial discrimination, difficulties in housing, and other problems faced by foreign students in Japan were discussed in a two-hour seminar sponsored by Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations) and the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs. Shinkichi Eto, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, and Sumiko Iwao, professor of journalism at Keio University, spoke on the topic of intercultural communication.

"Disgusted Scholar Resigns from Todai," Daily Yomiuri, 29 June 1989, p. 2.

Yoichi Masuzoe, an assistant professor in Tokyo University's College of Arts and Sciences, resigned saying he was disgusted with corruption among other scholars at the nation's top university. He is the fourth prominent scholar to leave the university since March 1988.

"'Do-It-Yourself' to Study Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 6.

The Seattle Career Creation Program is designed for young Japanese women who are looking for more than an intensive English program. Participants, which usually number 40 each year, receive secretarial training for one year.

"Doitsugo No Longer Uber Alles," Mainichi Daily News, 11 May 1989, p. 12.

While Tokyo University's German language department once attracted the cream of Japan's literary elite, today's students no longer want to enroll in the program. Last year no one enrolled at all, and this year there are only seven students in the German department. According to popularity, Waseda University also rates German studies as second from the bottom on its list of course offerings. One reason given for the lack of interest in German is the rise of English as an international language.

Dougherty, L. (1989a). "U.S. Colleges Branch Out with Campuses in Japan," Japan Times, 6 April, p. 3.

At least 134 U.S. colleges, universities and school consortia have registered a preliminary interest in setting up branch campuses in Japan. Among those which have already established themselves are Southern Illinois University, Temple University, the University of Nevada-Reno, and the American Universities League. Other schools that have announced plans to open Japanese campuses are Ohio State University, Mississippi State University, the Texas International Education League, and Edmunds Community College. These branch campuses typically offer students a year or more of English language preparation in Japan, followed by the opportunity to study at the main campus in the United States. Tuition ranges from ¥1 million to ¥1.2 million per year. The influx of foreign institutions is different from accredited Japanese universities where some classes are taught in English, such as the International Christian University.

Dougherty, L. (1989b). "Branch Campus Students Hope for Foreign Study, Employment," Japan Times, 7 April, p. 3.

The number of students entering branches of American universities is steadily increasing. Schools cited in this article are Temple University, the American Universities League, and the University of Nevada-Reno. The status of these American branch campuses is generally lower than traditional Japanese universities because the Ministry of Education are unwilling to grant accreditation to them. Officials in the American university community state that in the process of obtaining ministry accreditation would involve too many fundamental changes in the way their campuses work.

Dougherty, L. (1989c). "College Teachers Protest Dismissals," Japan Times, 21 June, p. 2.

A group of foreign teachers who claim they were fired from the American Universities League for setting up a union staged a rally to protest the school's action. American Universities League, which was founded in Tokyo two years ago as John F. Kennedy University, has approximately 700 students studying English.

Dougherty, L. (1989d). "U.S. Educator Describes Merits of Black Colleges," Japan Times, 24 June, p. 3.

Johnnetta Cole who is president of Spelman College, a historically black women's U.S. college in Atlanta, addressed students at Tokyo Women's Christian University. She is interested in increasing the numbers of foreign students at Spelman and the number of Spelman students studying abroad.

Douglas, W. (1989). "Choice Jobs to be Elusive for MBA Class of 89," Japan Times, 16 May, p. 13.

Because of unstable conditions on Wall Street and a slowdown in company hiring, current MBA graduates are finding it difficult to obtain the types of employment they had expected.

E

"East Meets West at Todai," Asahi Evening News, 13 April 1989, p. 3.

A freshman dressed like an American cowboy and another wearing traditional Japanese clothing were among the 3,381 in-coming students for the 1989 academic year at Tokyo University. President Kihito Arima in his address encouraged these students to develop creativity.

"Ed. Ministry Officials Axed," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1989, p. 1.

Three top-ranking officials of the Education Ministry were ordered to resign in the wake of revelations of the ministry's involvement in the Recruit stock-profiteering and bribery scandal.

"Education Board Paid ¥2 Mil. to Takaishi," Daily Yomiuri, 15 April 1989, p. 2.

The Fukuoka Prefectural Education Board bought 100 ¥20,000 tickets to a fund-raising party for former Vice Education Minister Kunio Takaishi. All 100 tickets were sold to education board members and former high school principals.

"Education Heads Get Report Cards," USA Today, 27 June 1989, p. 2.

Mary Futrell, the president of the National Education Association, has given grades to U.S. Education secretaries over the past nine years. Terrell Bell (1981-85) rated an A-; William Bennett (1985-88) earned only a D; and Lauro Cavazos (current) received a B-.

"Education Minister Names Commission," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has set up the 14th Central Education Commission which is expected to take up the issues of high school and college-level reforms and the promotion of lifetime studies. One proposal said to be under consideration by the commission is a plan to introduce four-year programs in certain situations at high schools and to allow graduates of such programs to enter university at the sophomore level.

"Education Minister Pushing for School System Reforms," Japan Times, 25 April 1989, p. 2.

The Education Minister has called for reforms to the school system, including establishing a four-grade senior high school system in parallel with the existing three-grade system. Studies show that 94 percent of junior high school graduates go on to senior high; therefore, the senior high school system should be as flexible and diversified as possible. Critics have said that most existing senior high schools have effectively become university preparatory schools rather than places for higher education.

"Educator Gives TOEFL Tips," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 7.

The TOEFL Examination, which is administered by the Educational Testing Service and which most U.S. universities require non-native English speakers to take, has attracted large numbers of test takers in Japan. From July, 1985, and June, 1986, a total of 31,977 Japanese took the TOEFL. Between July, 1988, and June, 1989, this figure jumped to 77,064. Spokespersons from Sophia University and the Council on International Educational Exchange offer specific suggestions about taking this test.

"Educator Quits Over ¥1.4 Million," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1989, p. 2.

The superintendent of education for Ichinomiya, Aichi-ken has resigned following disclosures that he had accepted ¥1.4 million from a businessman who sold tests to schools and from the relative of a person under consideration for a school principal's job.

Einhorn, B. (1989). "Stifling of Creativity in Schools Leaves Japanese Unprepared for 21st Century, U.S. Scholar Warns," Japan Times, 16 April, p. 10.

Steven Platzer, a visiting fellow at Tokyo University, criticizes Japanese education because of the tight control maintained by the government and because teachers do not allow students to explore beyond mandated curricula.

Einwaechter Jr., N. (1989). "Message vs. Form," Daily Yomiuri, 15 June, p. 7.

In a letter to the editor, Einwaechter suggests that English training that relies heavily on grammar instruction may result in inhibited speakers who cannot communicate in even the most basic social environments.

"End to Athletic Scholarships Eyed," Daily Yomiuri, 20 May 1989, p. 8.

Robert Atwell, the president of the American Council on Education, has suggested that athletic scholarships should be ended; the football, basketball and baseball seasons shortened; and freshman eligibility in these sports be eliminated.

"English on Japanese Lips Rife with Slips," Daily Yomiuri, 22 April 1989, p. 2.

Plady House, an English conversation school in Tokyo, has collected from Japanese speakers of English 1,000 stories about experiences involving bungled pronunciation.

"English Test Failures Worry Town Officials," Daily Yomiuri, 24 April 1989, p. 2.

Although Southern Illinois University was greeted warmly by officials in Niigata when their program started, not all is rosy at present. When 450 students began preparatory classes last May, the town announced plans to invest ¥560 million in a new university building. At the end of this year of study, students' linguistic competence will be evaluated using the TOEFL examination; their scores must meet minimum standards to qualify for a two-year liberal arts course. Even though Southern Illinois has estimated 300 will pass, city officials are not pleased.

"Expatriates in Southeast Asia Urge Setup of Japanese HS," Mainichi Daily News, 7 May 1989, p. 12.

Recent surveys in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia reveal that Japanese families strongly support the establishment of Japanese high schools for their children. Waseda University has been approached with the idea of setting up a high school in Singapore. The absence of Japanese high schools has made it difficult for companies to recruit executives to staff branches in Southeast Asia, hampering expansion plans in that region of the world.

"Explosion at Training Center Injures Students, Teachers," Japan Times, 4 June 1989, p. 2.

Twenty-three teachers and students were injured in an explosion at the Mie Prefectural Technical Development Center, a technical school with courses that offer training in electrical appliances and other types of machinery.

F

"Father, Son Enroll in Graduate School," Japan Times, 4 April 1989, p. 2.

A father and son have become the first such combination to enter Waseda University's graduate school. The father will study philosophy in the literature department; the son will study international politics in the politics department.

"Fewer Grads Apply for Government Jobs," Japan Times, 18 June 1989, p. 2.

According to the National Personnel Authority, the number of people applying to work at government ministries and agencies dropped 5.5 percent from fiscal 1988. A total of 27,243 people applied for high-level bureaucratic jobs, the fourth consecutive year-on-year decline. Of these applicants, 1,905 will be hired after written examinations and interviews. The acceptance ratio is 14.3 to 1.

"First Public School Program in Chinese Language Is a Hit," Japan Times, 27 May 1989, p. 3.

Fifty-three high school students in Fukui have begun a Chinese language course. Native Chinese speakers from the Beijing Foreign Language Institute are teaching the course; students will have an opportunity to study in China both during and after their training. English is the primary foreign language for Japanese students in junior high school, with many high schools offering French, Spanish or German as second foreign languages.

"First Univ. of Air Students Graduate," Daily Yomiuri, 28 April 1989, p. 2.

The University of the Air caters to people who are unable to study full time at regular universities. Students, who represent a more diverse population than in traditional Japanese universities, may take more than four years to complete courses. The oldest graduate to receive a diploma this year was a 79-year-old man who said he began studying to ward off senility.

Fiske, E. (1989). "Wrong Tack for Teen-Agers?" International Herald Tribune, 20 June, p. 3.

The Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development has issued a report, "Turning Points: Preparing American Youth for the 21st Century," which calls for basic changes in the way U.S. schools teach students in the adolescent years. The report calls for the following changes: (1) creating schools within schools containing 200 to 300 students; (2) providing more adult counseling time per student; (3) allowing students to work in groups to foster social relationships; (4) organizing teachers into teams to adapt curricula to changing student needs; and (4) encouraging volunteer work to involve students in the community. In particular, "tracking" needs to be abolished.

"Flag, Anthem in Schools Backed," Daily Yomiuri, 4 April 1989, p. 2.

In a survey which conducted by The Yomiuri Shimbun of 3000 people at 250 sites around Japan, nearly 80 percent believe the national flag and the national anthem are appropriate for use in secondary school functions. The Education Ministry's decision to enforce the use of the flag and the anthem was supported most strongly by respondents in their 60s or older--over 40 percent of whom applauded the move. In comparison, more than 60 percent of pollees in their 20s and 30s called the measures unnecessary.

Flanagan, J. (1989). "School Offers Shy Guys New Lease on Love," Japan Times, 18 April, p. 3.

Marriage Man Academy, a finishing school for men, coaches inexperienced or timid men how to conduct themselves so that girls will be attracted to them. Fees run between ¥164,000 to ¥185,000 for about twenty 90-minute lessons.

Flershem, R. (1989). "Classroom Attendance Required," Mainichi Daily News, 10 June, p. 2.

Flershem responds to Yates' criticism of the Japanese university system saying that rigor is not missing even though there may remain room for improvements. [See Yates (1989b).]

"For Better or Worse--Bridegroom Juku," Mainichi Daily News, 15 June 1989, p. 12.

Marriage Man's Academy is a school in Osaka which offers a crash course to educate marriage-minded men who have either failed in their arranged marriage meetings or have not yet met the right partner. At present there are 12 students enrolled, most of whom are salaried workers in their thirties who find it difficult to communicate with women.

"Foreign-Bound Students Having 2nd Thoughts," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1989, p. 2.

Following the death in California of two Japanese students, concern for safety has grown more widespread. According to a Ministry of Education survey, the number of high school students studying abroad increased after February 1988. The reason for this is attributed to a change in the School Education Law which allows Japanese high schools to accept academic credits earned overseas. Figures show there are 3,165 Japanese students of high school age enrolled in overseas schools. Of these, 2,588 are in the U.S.

"Foreign Students Find Prices Here Exhausting," Mainichi Daily News, 24 May 1989, p. 12.

In a survey conducted by the Tokyo metropolitan government of 2,196 foreign students studying in Japan, the majority are forced to work long hours in order to meet their basic needs. Three in five students routinely work an average of five hours per day, and only one in four has enough savings to cover one month of living expenses. Nearly half of those polled have no savings. With an average age of 27, most students earned more than one-third of their median ¥129,000 income from part-time jobs, with 40 percent of the money sent from home and 18 percent supplied by scholarships.

"Foreign Students in Tokyo Report They Must Work to Cover Expenses," Japan Times, 24 May 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government sent questionnaires to 10,044 foreign students at universities and vocational schools, and received 2,196 responses. Fifty-four percent of the respondents were on student visas and studying at colleges or universities; 46 percent were attending vocational schools on miscellaneous category visas. The average age was 27 and one third were married. On the average foreign students earned about ¥129,000 and spent about ¥130,000 each month.

"Foreign Students to Get Scholarships," Daily Yomiuri, 28 April 1989, p. 2.

Tokyo's Taito-ku ward office will extend 20 scholarships worth ¥120,00 to eligible foreign students living in their district.

"Foreign Universities Setting Up in Kansai," Mainichi Daily News, 21 June 1989, p. 14.

A number of foreign universities have opened campuses in the Kansai area of Japan. Among these are Phillips University, American International College, Oklahoma State University, Edmunds Community College, and Temple University. These institutions have not received formal accreditation as colleges by the Ministry of Education; they are recognized as "private schools." Nevertheless this new form of college education has become an interesting alternative to the intense competition for entrance into Japanese universities.

"Foreign Workers Complaining More," Mainichi Daily News, 16 June 1989, p. 12.

Problems related to working in Japan have gained attention in Tokyo. An American who was hired on a three-year contract as an English teacher, was asked to do office work and then made redundant.

"Foreign Workers Seek Government's Help," Japan Times, 15 June 1989, p. 2.

The Labor Administration Division of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has received a growing number of complaints from foreigners working in Japan. Language school teachers had the most frequent troubles. The employer of a British man who was working as a language teacher insisted he pay a ¥500,000 penalty for not giving three month's notice when he quit.

"Four Youths to Stand Trial as Adults," Japan Times, 19 May 1989, p. 3.

Four juveniles arrested for allegedly torturing and strangling to death a 17-year-old girl will be tried as adults. Normally, crimes committed by minors are handled by the Family Court. Even if treated as adults, the punishment on conviction would probably be lenient. Because these youths are protected under the Juvenile Act, the maximum penalty would be a 5 to 10 year prison term.

"Free Quarterly Helps Students Bridge Communication Gap Abroad," Japan Times, 28 May 1989, p. 2.

Masaru Yamada, the owner of the Center for International Cultural Studies and Education, publishes Japan Today, an English-language quarterly for students who plan to go to Australia, New Zealand, England, Canada, and the United States.

Friend, T. (1989). "'I Was Told I Was Dumb,'" International Herald Tribune, 20 May, p. 18.

Dexter Manley, the Washington Redskin's defensive end, reported to a Senate panel that he graduated from Houston city schools and then attended Oklahoma State University despite a severe learning disability that effectively renders him illiterate. He left Oklahoma State just 45 hours short of his degree.

Fujita, K. (1989). "Too Perfect Hindrance," Daily Yomiuri, 15 June, p. 7.

A Japanese teacher of English argues that students should be encouraged to speak freely without feeling intimidated by rigid rules of grammar.

"Fully Accredited Japanese School Opening in US," Mainichi Daily News, 21 April 1989, p. 12.

Tennessee Meiji Gakuin High School, a secondary school for Japanese students living in the United States, has recently opened. Meiji Gakuin University is the parent institution. Classes will be held 250 days per year; cost is about $19,000 per year.

G

Gallagher, M. (1989a). "L.A. Teachers Abandon Classrooms," USA Today, 16 May, p. 3.

With five weeks of classes left in the current school year, teachers in Los Angeles have gone on strike for more money as well as power. The key issue is wages. First-year teachers start at $23,440. Teachers want a 21 percent pay increase spread over two years, while the district is offering 21.5 percent spread over three years. Teachers claim that last year the school board had a $207 million surplus.

Gallagher, M. (1989b). "Principal's Critics Say He Changed," USA Today, 1 June, p. 2.

Joe Clark, the controversial principal of Eastside High in Paterson, New Jersey, is back in the news because of open heart surgery as well as public comments that he has been ordained by God to be a national leader.

Galles, G. (1989). "A College Should Advertise the Curriculum's Flip Side," International Herald Tribune, 20 June, p. 5.

Galles, an assistant professor at Pepperdine University, argues that the side effects of university training may have adverse effects. Cramming as a form of crisis management, toadying to professors, and avoiding responsibility by assuming an anonymous position within a group become the lessons that students carry into society.

Gaskins, F. (1989). "Teen Mother Beats Odds, Becomes Valedictorian," USA Today, 13 June, p. 2.

An unmarried mother who is seven months pregnant graduated as her high school's valedictorian in Houston, Texas. This young woman earned straight A's; she is planning to study chemical engineering at the University of Houston.

"Girl Sues Prom Date," Mainichi Daily News, 13 May 1989, p. 4.

A 15-year-old girl who says she was stood up on prom night wants to get even by suing her date for $49.53. The boy states he called off the date a week before the dance because he had broken his ankle.

"Girl with AIDS Enters School," Mainichi Daily News, 29 April 1989, p. 4.

A federal judge in Tampa, Florida, ruled that a mentally disabled 7-year-old with AIDS could attend classes without being confined to a glass isolation booth, as required in an earlier ruling.

"Girls School Reprimanded," Mainichi Daily News, 1 June 1989, p. 12.

The Toyama District Legal Affairs Bureau has scolded a private girls school because teachers forcibly cut the hair of some 140 girl students. According to the bureau, this action constituted corporal punishment and an infringement of fundamental human rights.

"Girls Write Better than Boys," Daily Yomiuri, 17 May 1989, p. 3.

A survey conducted by researches at New York State University indicates that girls have stronger writing skills than boys because they receive more encouragement to excel in expressing themselves in writing.

"Girls Write Better than Boys: Study," Mainichi Daily News, 17 May 1989, p. 4.

In a survey of 43,563 students on five continents which was conducted by the Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, results indicate girls are better at expressing their ideas on paper than boys. The reason is not because of a genetic difference but because girls get more encouragement to develop writing skills.

Gordon, L. (1989). "Lining Up Celebrity Speakers for Graduation," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June, p. 7.

Selecting well-known speakers for university graduation ceremonies is an opportunity to honor these individuals and for the institution to receive some recognition.

"Govt Proposes Additional Year of High School," Daily Yomiuri, 9 April 1989, p. 2.

The Central Council for Education has received a recommendation that the number of high school years be extended from three to four to include university level general education subjects. Presently university students take general education courses for two years, but under this system the freshmen quickly lose their eagerness to study.

"Govt to Support Chinese Students," Daily Yomiuri, 27 June 1989, p. 2.

According to the Ministry of Education, Chinese students studying in Japan on scholarships from their government would be supported financially by the Japanese government should Beijing decide to discontinue its aid. The Japanese support would exempt Chinese from fees and would grant government subsidies. This aid would last until the students finished their initial programs of study.

"Group Advises More Cultural Exchanges," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April 1989, p. 2.

The Council on International Cultural Exchanges, an advisory body to the prime minister, has issued a report calling for more cultural exchange programs to promote international awareness and cooperation. The report suggests expanding and strengthening the activities of The Japan Foundation, an organization that promotes international exchanges. Specifically, the council recommends that The Japan Foundation give top priority to the following three activities: (1) Improving and expanding the functions of Japanese language centers in Tokyo in a bid to back up Japanese language education now underway outside Japan; (2) Setting up "Modern Japanese Cultural Centers" abroad to promote study of Japan; and (3) Helping to support events related to Japan and its culture held abroad.

"Growing Interest in Tea Ceremony Leads to Courses," Daily Yomiuri, 26 May 1989, p. 2.

The International Internship Program is offering a tea ceremony course in English to foreign and Japanese students.

Grunberg, L. (1989). "M.B.A. Students Take in Japan," Japan Times, 15 May, p. 6.

Columbia Business School in New York now counts over 200 Japanese among its alumni. Recently these graduates welcomed a group of 40 Columbia MBA students who traveled to Tokyo to visit government offices and corporate headquarters. Since 1984, Columbia Business School has housed a center for research on the Japanese economy.

"Half of U.S. Schools Examined Have Unsafe Radon Levels: EPA," Japan Times, 23 April 1989, p. 3.

The Environmental Protection Agency has reported that elevated levels of radon gas can be found in schools throughout the United States.

"Handicapped Study English," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1989, p. 7.

The Nishinomiya Municipal General Welfare Center is sponsoring a program under which 15 physically handicapped students are being tutored in English twice a month. Some of the participants are blind while others are in wheelchairs.

"Harvard Students Pay Way Here for Summer Job," Japan Times, 22 June 1989, p. 3.

Twenty-one students from Harvard University have begun an internship program with 18 different Japanese employers. The companies expect their interns to add a more international atmosphere to their offices, while many of the students expect practical benefits from this experience.

"Harvard's Kroks Staging Show at Keio Plaza," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May 1989, p. 5.

The Kroks, a 12-member a capella male group from Harvard, plan a one-day appearance at the Keio Plaza Hotel.

Hashimoto, S. (1989). "Points on Team Teaching," Daily Yomiuri, 27 April, p. 7.

Hashimoto, an English language teacher at Suzu Vocational School, discusses how the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) program is helpful in fostering international awareness among students and the Japanese people generally. He provides some suggestions on improving English education in Japan based on his own team teaching experiences with native English speakers.

"Health of Children Seen Crucial to Aging Society," Japan Times, 5 May 1989, p. 2.

Japan faces the inter-related problems of a rapidly aging society and a birthrate that continues to fall. By the year 2025, 2.5 workers will have to support one elderly person instead of the six workers at present.

•Healy, M. (1989a). "Few Teach Math, Science," USA Today, 21 April, p. 9.

The United States continues to face a shortage of math and science teachers. Graduates from schools of education meet about 50 percent of the current demand; post-graduate training programs for career switchers supplies another 10 percent. The problem is considered grave but it not only consists of filling the need for new teachers but ensuring that those now in the classroom are properly qualified.

Healy, M. (1989b). "Colleges Rush to Woo the Best Students," USA Today, 29 April, p. 11.

Some of the most exclusive colleges in the U.S. have begun intensive recruiting campaigns to maintain their share of top students. The reason for this activity is a shrinking pool of college-bound students (1) because of the 70s baby bust and (2) rising college costs. Schools mentioned in this article are: University of South Florida, California Institute of Technology, Vanderbilt University, and Dartmouth College.

Healy, M. (1989c). "USA Middle Schools Need 'Major' Fix-Up," USA Today, 20 June, p. 1.

The Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development has issued a report criticizing U.S. middle schools. The report recommends: (1) dividing large schools into units of 200 to 500 so children can know each other and their teachers better; (2) developing a core program aimed at literacy, scientific understanding, and a sense of health and ethics; and (3) dropping student tracking.

Hechinger, F. (1989). "Lack of Foreign Languages Hinders American Success," Asahi Evening News, 17 May, p. 6.

Americans' ignorance of foreign languages and cultures has been cited as a threat to the U.S. ability to compete in international markets. Americans who work abroad without being able to speak the local language are often limited in their contacts to a small elite group that does not represent the mood of the larger population. In the U.S. there has been a 53 percent decline in foreign language bachelors degrees between 19780 and 1985.

"Helpline for Students," Mainichi Daily News, 26 June 1989, p. 12.

The Tokyo Bar Association has set up a hotline to assist foreign students experiencing problems in Japan. The service is primarily aimed at Chinese students who fear reprisals by their government for political protests.

"High Court Bills Tokyo ¥350 Million for Deaths of Students in Avalanche," Japan Times, 1 June 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo High Court ruled that the Tokyo Metropolitan Government should pay ¥350 million in damages for the deaths of seven students of the Tokyo Metropolitan College of Aeronautical Engineering during a school-sponsored mountain-climbing expedition.

"High Court Dismisses 22-Year Textbook Suit," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo High Court has dismissed a 22-year-old suit in which a former Tokyo University of Education (now Tsukuba University) professor sought to have the court overrule the Education of Ministry's rejection of a textbook he wrote on Japanese history.

"High School Bands to Compete April 8," Japan Times, 4 April 1989, p. 16.

The American School in Japan is holding its ninth annual "Battle of the Bands." A total of 15 bands from nine high schools will participate.

"High School Dropouts," Daily Yomiuri, 15 May 1989, p. 6.

According to a poll of high school students, 90 percent said classes were boring and over 70 percent said classes are too difficult. These statistics may account for the 40 percent who said they had considered quitting school. To date in 1989, the national dropout rate in Japanese high schools is 2.1 percent. According to the Education Ministry, the number of high school dropouts reached the 110,000 mark in 1987 for the third consecutive year. Dropouts have several options available to them: (1) transferring to vocational or technical schools; (2) passing high school equivalency tests that allow them to take university entrance examinations; or (3) finding a job.

"High School Girls Set Sights on Nepal Peak," Mainichi Daily News, 17 May 1989, p. 12.

The mountaineering club of Tachikawa Girls High School in Tokyo will attempt to be the first expedition to scale the southeast peak of Mount Himai Chuli in central Nepal. Three teachers, five third-year students and four graduates of the school will participate in the climb in August.

"High School Grads Find Jobs Easily," Daily Yomiuri, 23 May 1989, p. 2.

According to the Ministry of Education, 1,697,257 students graduated from high school in 1989. Of these, 34.2 percent attempted to find employment, and 97 percent were successful.

Mayfield, M. (1989). "Kids Fret Yet Don't Save for College." USA

"Hiking Trip for Students Scheduled," Japan Times, 31 May 1989, p. 3.

The Keizai Koho Center, the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs, has offered foreign students in Japan a two-day bus and hiking trip to Oze, a popular wetlands preserve in a mountainous area of Gumma Prefecture.

Hillkirk, J. (1989). "Businesses Pitch in to Help Schools," USA Today, 21 April, p. 1.

A survey of business leaders by Fortune indicated that 77 percent rate U.S. schools as fair or poor; 64 percent believe the schools have deteriorated over the past 10 years; 92 percent say U.S. schools are worse than Japan's; 24 percent say U.S. schools are worse than the Soviet Union's; 46 percent say their company's productivity has been reduced because of poorly educated workers. Business leaders indicate they are trying to correct the problem: 36 percent offer remedial courses to employees; 96 percent donate time, materials and money to local schools.

Hirai, S. (1989). "Schools to Shore Up Computer Education," Japan Times, p. 3.

Since 1985, the Ministry of Education has earmarked a total of ¥12.3 billion to install computers at schools, but this allocation remains inadequate. A ministry survey shows there is one personal computer for every 2.6 elementary schools. Junior high schools have an average 1.25 computers each, and senior high schools have an average of 18.4 computers.

Hirsh, M. (1989). "US High Schoolers See Profit in Japanese," Mainichi Daily News, 29 May, p. 1.

High school students in the United States have embraced Japanese language training because they view Japan as a powerful economic and political force in the world. In addition to Japanese, new interest has been generated in Russian, Chinese and Arabic. Oregon is cited as a leader in Japanese instruction. In 1988, Oregon began the nation's first full-time immersion program in Japanese for students in the first six years of schooling. Students are taught subjects half the day in English and the other half in Japanese.

Holloway, N. (1989a). "Class-war Casualties," Far Eastern Economic Review, 6 April, p. 66.

Within this article the author attacks the Japanese reliance on fact-ridden examinations to support their system of education. Reforms are needed yet this author does not feel appropriate measures are being taken to seen that effective changes are made.

Holloway, N. (1989b). "The Blackboard Bungle," Far Eastern Economic Review, 6 April, pp. 64-65.

Holloway reports that Japan's education system is a potent combination of egalitarianism and tough competition. However, the quality of schooling deteriorates the further one progresses through the system. When students reach the top--the universities--the standards are low. "Independent thinking" is not considered something that can be taught in schools; this is supposed to come with age and experience.

I

"Immigrants Shine as Valedictorians at Boston Schools," Japan Times, 22 June 1989, p. 5.

This year a large number of the top high school graduates in Boston included immigrants. The list contains students born in Vietnam, China, El Salvador, Cape Verde, Jamaica, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

"Immigration Official Under Suspicion," Daily Yomiuri, 16 June 1989, p. 2.

An official of the Immigration Bureau is suspected of improperly assisting the owner of Kowa Nihongo Gakuin, a Japanese language school, to obtain documents for Chinese students.

Imrie, R. (1989a). "Pondering the Origins and Meanings of Japanese-English," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April, p. 7.

Imrie argues that in Japan the English language is not only a product, it is also a means of selling other products.

Imrie, R. (1989b). "When 'Hips' Are Not 'Hippu,'--Word Origins Explain," Daily Yomiuri, 27 April, p. 7.

The author proposes a way of teaching/learning English through the comparative and etymological study of katakana English and its origins.

"Indiana College Cultivates Century-Old Japan Ties," Japan Times, 21 April 1989, p. 3.

Earlham College, a small liberal arts school in Indiana, has had ties with Japan since 1893 when it graduated its first Japanese student. Now the college's Institute for Education on Japan promotes understanding between Japanese and Americans by training businessmen, helping U.S. schools develop Japanese curricula, and operating exchange programs for students. Purdue University has joined in Earlham's program which is sponsored with a grant from the Lilly Endowment.

"In Reversal, China Bars Job-Seeking by Students," International Herald Tribune, 14 April 1989, p. 6.

Despite student enthusiasm for a partial freeing of the job market last year, Chinese officials have announced that the 500,000 graduates this year will be assigned jobs. Many students in Beijing were angry about the reimposition of the assignment system and some refused to attend classes on the ground that their future was already sealed.

"International Business Professions Training Program," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 6.

This paid advertisement by Nippon Cultural Broadcasting promotes a study-abroad program at Bellevue Community College in Bellevue, Washington. The program consists of 9 months of study at the college, followed by a 3-month internship in a U.S. business.

"International Schools in the U.K.," International Herald Tribune, 21 April 1989, pp. 10-11.

There are 35,500 schools in the United Kingdom, including 26,000 primary and nursery schools; 5,000 government-sponsored secondary schools; and 2,500 "public" or "independent" (private, to Americans) schools. This article focuses on educational opportunities at British international schools.

"Internships Rival Studying Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 7.

The International Internship Program which is headquartered in Seattle has an office in Tokyo. This group annually sends about 500--mostly women--to the United States, Canada, Australia, and other English-speaking countries.

"'Intl Exchange' Men Planned for Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 17 April 1989, p. 2.

The Minister of Education has proposed sending "international exchange directors" to 83 Japanese schools overseas to help make them bases for international exchanges in educational and cultural fields. Currently 35,000 primary school and middle school students are studying at Japanese schools abroad under about 1000 teachers dispatched by the Education Ministry.

"Intl Students to Take Japanese Stage Today," Daily Yomiuri, 15 April 1989, p. 2.

Students from six international schools in Tokyo and Kanagawa presented two short plays as part of a special project sponsored by the Tokyo YMCA.

"Mugger Shoots Japanese in N.Y. Apartment Building," Daily

"Irish Gov't to Offer Scholarship," Asahi Evening News, 12 April 1989, p. 6.

The government of Ireland is offering a scholarship to enable a Japanese student to do post-graduate work at a university or similar institute.

Itagaki, M. (1989). "Like Father, Like Son--At Least for Now," Japan Times, 17 June. p. 9.

In an effort to preserve the Japanese tradition of passing the family business from father to son, a number of special schools have been set up which provide management training. Among these are the Top Management Academy, Kokeisha Juku, and the Tokyo Institute of the Japan Small Business Corporation.

J

"JAL No. 1 Among Graduating Coeds," Mainichi Daily News, 30 June 1989, p. 16.

A survey, which is compiled annually by Bunka Hoso Brains Co., an employment research firm, asked 4,585 female seniors at four-year universities and 948 second year women students at two-year junior colleges where they would like to work next year. JAL is the most popular potential employer followed closely by Japan Travel Bureau and All Nippon Airways.

"Japan University Opens in Oregon," Daily Yomiuri, 5 May 1989, p. 2.

Tokyo International University has opened in Salem, Oregon, with a year-long general education program. The current enrollment is 64 students from Japan but will eventually accommodate 200 Japanese students as well as Japanese-proficient students from Willamette University.

"Japanese Flag, Anthem--Love 'Em or Hate 'Em," Mainichi Daily News, 29 April 1989, p. 12.

Many people have reservations about giving legal status to the Rising Sun (Hinomaru) as Japan's national flag and "Kimigayo" as the national anthem. A public opinion survey in 1974 conducted by the Prime Minister's Office showed that 84 percent of the 10,000 pollees thought Hinomaru an appropriate national flag while the figure for Kimigayo was 77 percent. According to the same survey, giving legal force to the flag and anthem as official national symbols was opposed by more than 70 percent of those responding. A 1985 survey by the Education Ministry showed that an average 81 percent of public elementary schools across the nation display the Rising Sun, but only 46 percent sing Kimigayo at entrance ceremonies. The figure drops to 7 percent for the flag and zero for Kimgayo at elementary schools in Okinawa.

"Japanese High School about to Open in Tennessee," Japan Times, 20 April 1989, p. 3.

Tennessee Meiji Gakuin High School is the first fully accredited Japanese high school in America. The institution has grades 10, 11 and 12; it operates through the 250-day Japanese school year, which runs from April through March. Cost for one year is approximately $19,000 per year.

"Japanese-Language Institute to Open in July," Japan Times, 21 June 1989, p. 2.

The Japan Foundation will open its Japanese Language Institute to train language teachers. This institute was built as part of the government's policy to increase the ranks of trained language teachers overseas. The president of the institute is Junichi Kyogoku, a political scientist.

"Japanese Language Schools and Learning Tools," Mainichi Daily News, 28 April 1989, pp. 4-5.

This is a guide to some of the Japanese language schools in the Tokyo area. Specific information is given for each of the following: Sundai Japanese School, Kumon Japanese School, Edo Toastmasters, Seiko CAI Software, Alpha Language School, University of the Air, Canon Wordtank, and the East-West Institute.

"Japanese Language Schools Establish Governing Body," Japan Times, 10 May 1989, p. 2.

An association has been set up to regulate the quality of Japanese language schools. Using Ministry of Education guidelines compiled last year, the association will determine whether individual language schools are qualified to teach foreign students. These guidelines stipulate annual teaching hours, the number of students, and the minimum number of full-time teachers.

"Japanese Language Schools to be Screened ," Japan Times, 3 May 1989, p. 2.

The Association for Promotion of Japanese Language Education, an organization set up under the joint supervision of the Education and Justice ministries, has been given the responsibility to raise the standards of language schools in Japan. Under this new system, all existing and planned Japanese language schools will be required to undergo the association's screening within six months from May 10. Visas will be granted to students attending institutions which have received the association's approval. A Japanese language school will be required to have at least three instructors for the first 60 students and one for each additional 30 students. About half the instructors at a school must work full-time, and each school must have at least two full-time instructors.

"Japanese Language Schools Under Fire," Daily Yomiuri, 16 June 1989, p. 2.

Japanese language schools have been criticized for providing education that is inferior because of poorly trained teachers, inadequate facilities, and unfair policies. The group, "Akakabu," conducted a survey of 300 Japanese schools in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya then visited 70 schools to interview students and staff. The study revealed that many of the newly established schools lied on the questionnaire about facilities and teacher qualifications.

"Japanese School in U.S. Is Target of 'Sick Prank,'" Japan Times, 27 May 1989, p. 2.

A wooden cross was set ablaze at the entrance to Meiji Gakuin High School in Sweetwater, Tennessee. Authorities believe the incident may have been directed by the Ku Klux Klan which often targets Asians as well as Blacks for acts of intimidation.

"Japanese School to Open in Tenn.," USA Today, 20 April 1989, p. 3.

Tennessee Meiji Gakuin High School, which is owned and operated by Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo, has become the first fully accredited Japanese high school in the United States. It serves students in grades 10, 11, and 12. Tuition runs $19,000 a year.

"Japanese Schools Expand Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May 1989, p. 2.

To take advantage of the increase in students and the globalization of Japanese industry, both Japanese middle schools and high schools are opening branches overseas. The Education Ministry has actively encouraged these moves. An estimated 70 Japanese middle and high schools now plan to open overseas branches in the future. Rikkyo British School, Shitennoji Gakuen and Gyosei Gakuen currently operate in England. Seijo Gakuen has a branch in France, and Shumei Gakuen holds classes in West Germany. A high school attached to Tokai University has been set up in Denmark. Additionally, Keio University and Waseda University have announced plans to establish overseas branches.

"Japanese Teen-Ager Slain in Calif.," Mainichi Daily News, 20 June 1989, p. 12.

A Japanese high school girl was shot to death by a mugger in California. In an unrelated incident, another Japanese 16-year-old was killed in an automobile accident.

"Japanese to Enroll at U.S. Naval Academy," Daily Yomiuri, 17 June 1989, p. 2.

A 20-year-old Japanese citizen will be one of 10 foreign students in the freshman class at Annapolis this year. Participants in the International Students Program at the academy have the same status as normal midshipmen but cannot enter the U.S. armed forces after graduation because they are not U.S. citizens.

"JNSA Chronicles Oratorical Contests," Daily Yomiuri, 15 June 1989, p. 7.

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Trophy All Japan Inter-Middle School English Oratorical Contest held in November 1988, the Japan National Student Association (JNSA) Fund, a sponsor of the contest, has recently published a volume of speeches dating from 1948 to the present.

"JNSA Sponsoring Camp, Homestays in California," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April 1989, p. 7.

The Japan National Students Association is sponsoring summer camps and homestays in the United States.

"John Swire & Sons Offers Oxford Postgraduate Grant," Japan Times, 5 May 1989, p. 2.

John Swire & Sons, a company that specializes in shipping, has offered a scholarship for postgraduate study at St. Anthony's College at the University of Oxford. The scholarship is intended to strengthen relations between Japan and Britain.

Johnstone, B. (1989a). "Industry on the Outside," Far Eastern Economic Review, 6 April, pp. 72-73.

When it comes to higher education in Japan, reformers stress the need for closer contacts between universities and industry as well as the need for more foreigners on the teaching staff.

Johnstone, B. (1989b). "Trouble in Leisureland," Far Eastern Economic Review, 6 April, pp. 70, 72.

In the controversy over reforming Japanese education, all agree that there is a need to improve higher education--particularly postgraduate education. Nevertheless, inertia reigns because of stingy funding, an inflexible and over-centralized bureaucracy, and reactionary forces within the universities themselves.

"JSL Interns Going Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 15 June 1989, p. 7.

The Kansai University of Foreign Studies which began a teacher-training course in 1987, is planning to expand the program to include an overseas internship. Under the one-year internship, the university will send juniors and seniors enrolled in the teacher-training course to sister schools in the United States.

Juppe Jr., R. (1989). "AJET Works to Improve Teaching," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May, p. 7.

The chairman of the Association for Japan Exchange and Teaching (AJET), a support organization for participants in the JET Program, describes some of the workshops and other training activities being undertaken to improve professional development of assistant English teachers. [Refers to M. Redfield article.]

K

"Kanto Winners," Mainichi Daily News, 11 June 1989, p. 20.

Eight finalists and an alternate were chosen from among 37 participants in the Kanto preliminaries of the 43rd Annual National Intercollegiate English ORatorical Contest.

"Karaoke Boxcars Feared as Lure for Gangs," Japan Times, 27 May 1989, p. 2.

Refurbished Japan Railways cargo containers which have been turned into music studios worry nearby residents and educators that these may contribute to juvenile delinquency. Many of these studios stay open until 3 or 4 a.m. and tend to attract motorcycle crowds.

Kawada, S. (1989). "Plucked Chickens," Asahi Evening News, 2 May 1989, p. 7.

A Japanese housewife complains about school rules that require boys to shave their heads. She views this as unreasonable oppression.

"Keidanren Drafts Plan for Cultural Exchanges," Mainichi Daily News, 12 April 1989, p. 12.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), a powerful business group, has drafted guidelines for corporate help to step up cultural exchanges with foreign countries. Some targeted projects include meetings between foreign students in Japan and corporate employees, donations of books, and exchange programs with young people in Southeast Asia.

Kemple, L. (1989). "Diaries in Class," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June, p. 7.

An assistant English teacher working with middle school students reports on her success in developing writing skills through the use of exchange diaries.

Kiyota, T. (1989). "Plebiscite for Kimigayo?" Asahi Evening News, 15 April, p. 6.

In a letter to the editor a student suggests that designating the use of the flag and anthem in school activities should not be the right of the Ministry of Education. Rather, a plebiscite should be held allowing the citizens to vote on this issue.

Knorr, D. (1989). "Lower Demand Forces Dental Schools to Close," USA Today, 13 June, p. 9.

A number of dental schools in the U.S. are closing because of a surplus of practitioners and too few patients. Universities planning to phase out their dental schools are Washington University, Georgetown University, Fairleigh Dickinson, Emory University, and Oral Roberts University.

"Kobo-chan to Attend School in Textbook," Daily Yomiuri, 25 May 1989, p. 2.

"Kobo-chan," a popular Japanese comic strip, will appear in English in a new language textbook. Kobo-chan is a boy who always makes blunders and is far from being an honor student, but his mischievous behavior wins the hearts of readers.

"Kochi Couple Building Free Housing for Asian Students in Memory of Son," Japan Times, 2 May 1989, p. 2.

A carpenter and his wife have started construction of a free dormitory for Asian students using money from a ¥30 million compensation award for their son who died in a traffic accident last year. They will choose the Asian students based on the recommendations of Kochi Medical School.

Koller, M. (1989). "Where There's a Will, There's Furigana," Asahi Evening News, 24 June 1989, p. 9.

An American who has lived in Japan for more than five years discusses his experiences in learning the language.

"Korean Appointed to National Univ. Post," Mainichi Daily News, 6 April 1989, p. 12.

Kang Tok-sang, a permanent Korean resident of Japan, has been named as a full professor at Hitotsubashi University. He is the first Korean resident in Japan to be appointed to such a position at a national university.

"Korean Schools Lodge Appeal for JR Discount," Japan Times, 11 May 1989. p. 2.

Leaders of the Korean community in Hyogo Prefecture have appealed to the West Japan Railway Company to change unfair transportation charges for students at Korean schools. The railway company gives other senior high school students a 10 percent discount on commuter passes; junior high and elementary students receive a 30 percent discount.

Koyasu, F. (1989). "Teacher Urges 'No Summer Gifts,'" Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 2.

A schoolteacher suggests that the Japanese tradition of summer gifts should be discontinued. She argues that it is the teacher's duty to instruct each student on a fair and equal basis.

L

"L.A. Teachers Approve 24 Percent Pay Raise," Japan Times, 27 May 1989, p. 4.

Striking teachers in Los Angeles approved a contract with a 24 percent pay raise over three years and more authority for instructors whose walkout crippled the city's schools for eleven days. Teachers had been earning $23,440 to $43,319 a year depending on experience and level of education. The new pact raises those salaries in the first year of the contract to $25,316 and $46,594 and at the end of three years to $29,529 and $53,938.

Lan, S. (1989). "Children of China War Orphans Find a Cool Welcome from Other Japanese," Japan Times, 26 June, p. 2.

The number of nisei (second-generation Japanese) returnees from China has increased from 242 in 1983 to 517 in 1988, but the basic education program for them has remained the same--assimilation. Because of that approach, some nisei have lost their Chinese identity without establishing a new one for themselves. Many members of motorcycle gangs are made up of nisei; the murder suspect in the May 29 gang fight was one of these.

Lane, K. (1989a). "U.S. University Branches in Osaka Hope to Offer Commercially Viable Education," Japan Times, 2 May, p. 4.

United States International University and Phillips University have opened branch in Osaka. The USIU program begins with 12-months of intensive English followed by a four-year degree program. This degree program consists of two years of general education and then two years of specialization. At Phillips University, students will take English classes simultaneously with other subjects, some taught in Japanese. Neither school has business affiliations; all financing for the development of the institutions will come from student fees. Authorities at both schools admit that entrance requirements are not as stringent as Japanese universities, but graduation will be much more difficult.

Lane, K. (1989b). "Petition Urges Japanese Guarantee of Protection for Chinese Students," Japan Times, 27 June, p. 4.

A support group at Kyoto University is urging the Ministry of Education to provide financial and political backing for the approximately 200 Chinese students on the campus.

"Language Firms Also Responsible," Daily Yomiuri, 6 April 1989, p. 7.

An anonymous writer discusses the dubious quality of instructors and instruction in English language schools and the need for potential students to beware of the services they are asked to pay for.

"Learning to Do the Yasugibushi," Daily Yomiuri, 29 June 1989, p. 2.

The city government of Yasugi has decided to spend ¥100 million to teach the total population of the town to sing and dance to Yasugibushi, a traditional folk dance of the region. Lessons will be offered to primary, middle and high school students at school and to other citizens at city halls in the community.

"Lecture Service Offered in Kyoto," Mainichi Daily News, 7 May 1989, p. 12.

The Sekai Lecture Club, a lecture service in Kyoto, is made up of foreigners who are available to speak to Japanese groups on international topics.

Lee, J. (1989). "School Plan Gets Mixed Grades," USA Today, 7 April, p. 4.

President George Bush has submitted a $441 million package for education programs. Included in this proposal are $250 million for merit awards for stopping drugs; $100 million for "magnet schools" of excellence; $25 million to urban schools with drug problems; $10 million to historically black colleges and universities; $5 million for math and science scholarships; $13 million for education experimentation; $7.6 million for grants to outstanding teachers; and $25 million for grants to develop ways to attract professionals from other fields into teaching and administration. The plan has come under attack from leaders in the National Education Association and the Association of School Administrators. Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos admits that it is not clear where money to fund these programs will come from.

Leo, J. (1989). "The Class That Deserves Cutting," U.S. News and World Report, 29 May, p. 58.

Minority groups at the University of California at Berkeley and at the University of Michigan have taken steps to create mandatory courses for all students on the evils of racism.

LeTendre G. (1989). "Debates Improve English Skills," Daily Yomiuri, 1 June, p. 7.

LeTendre suggests that debates are an effective way for Japanese schools to develop English abilities as well as reasoning skills.

"Library of Play," Asahi Evening News, 12 April 1989, p. 6.

A toy library for English-speaking children is being operated by the Tokyo International Learning Community, an organization formed in 1987 by a group of parents whose children's needs were not being met by other educational groups. Together with toys, the new library offers information and advice on play, learning and development.

Lim, P. (1989). "English Words Vex the Elderly in Hong Kong," Mainichi Daily News, 4 April, p. 2.

English and Cantonese are both official languages in Hong Kong although Cantonese has had official status only since 1974. Hong Kong's education system is dominated by Cantonese even though English is taught throughout the school system. However, the quality of instruction and value placed on it vary greatly. Some educators have criticized the current system for producing students literate in neither Chinese nor English, describing the result as "Chinglish."

Lipset, S. (1989). "A Mission for the Excessive Young," International Herald Tribune, 25 May, p. 5.

Lipset observes that students have a special role in fostering rebellion and radical politics. Youth--and students in particular--are marginal people. They are in transition between having been dependent on their families for income, status and various forms of security, and taking up their own role in jobs and families. Compared to other groups, students have fewer responsibilities.

M

Ma, K. (1989a). "Aiding Asian Students," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May, p. 10.

AS International, a student-operated company begun by a Sophia University junior, helps Asian students find jobs, assists in language-related problems, and provides information to prospective employers. To keep foreign students informed, the company has begun publishing a newsletter, the AS Report.

Ma, K. (1989b). "A Taboo Subject Begs for Attention," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May, p. 10.

The Bureau of Social Welfare has produced a 31-page cartoon booklet stressing the importance of birth control, the physical harm resulting from abortion, and the importance of taking the responsibilities that go with sex. A survey conducted by Tokyo Gakugei University showed that of 2,280 teenagers, about 30 percent had had sexual experiences. Teen abortions have risen from 12,000 in 1975 to 27,500 in 1987.

"Mark Field: Fighting to Get His Job Back," Mainichi Daily News, 15 May 1989, p. 14.

The American University League, a school in Yokohama under Japanese management but which has a contract with a group of American universities, is engaged in a confrontation with some of its teachers over the formation of a union. Both foreign and Japanese members of the union have been fired, but they are fighting through the courts to win back their jobs.

Martin, D. (1989). "Business Booming for Merchandise Bearing U.S. University Logos," Japan Times, 13 April, p. 14.

American universities are publicizing themselves for lucrative royalties on items ranging from fishing lures to toilet seats. The explosion in collegiate merchandise reflects a rising demand for products bearing lions, tigers, bears and other school symbols. UCLA, University of Georgia, Penn State University, Iowa State University, and Michigan State University are among those schools which have profited from this type of merchandising.

Mayfield, M. (1989). "Kids Fret Yet Don't Save for College," USA Today, 20 June, p. 9.

A survey conducted by George State University shows that choosing a career and a college are the biggest concerns of U.S. teens. However, saving for college is not in vogue; 77 percent of 742 teens reported no savings toward their future education. Estimated college costs are approximately $6000 per year.

Memmott, C. (1989). "Top Teacher a 'Good Friend,' Too," USA Today, 6 April, p. 2.

Mary Bicouvaris, a school teacher in Hampton, Virginia, has been named National Teacher of the Year. She was chosen from among the nation's 2.5 million public school teachers. The award is sponsored by the Council of Chief State School Officers, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., and Good Housekeeping magazine.

Miki, T. (1989). "Surviving Adolescence and the 'Pressure Fog,'" Daily Yomiuri, 13 April, p. 7.

Taku Miki, a well-known novelist and poet, reminisces about his adolescent years and considers the peer pressures that affected his behavior at that time.

"Ministry Approves Transfer of Credits Earned Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 6.

Annually International Language Service sends about 400 Japanese teenagers--mostly girls--to public high schools in the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Because the Ministry of Education recently approved the transfer of credits earned at high schools overseas to Japanese high schools, there are better opportunities for Japanese students to study abroad.

"Ministry Finds Foreign Trainees Are Used as Cheap Labor," Japan Times, 22 June 1989, p.2.

A survey by the Ministry of Justice shows that 23,400 foreign technical trainees came to Japan with the stated purpose of studying technical skills. This represents a 37 percent increase over the previous year. Approximately 4,700 trainees were from Thailand; other significant numbers come from China, South Korea, Micronesia, and the Philippines. However, it appears that most of these technical trainees do not follow the same curriculum they describe when entering Japan and many are working on production lines rather than studying.

"Ministry to Tighten Trainee Entry Rules," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1989, p. 2.

According to the Ministry of Justice, the number of foreigners in trainee programs reached 23,432 in 1988, up 37 percent from the 17,081 recorded in 1987. Those from China, the Philippines and Malaysia, in particular, are on the rise. New rules governing foreign trainees require factories and organizations to make one-third of their training programs lecture-type classroom instruction.

"Minnesota State University System to Set Up Branch in Akita Prefecture," Japan Times, 28 May 1989, p. 2.

An agreement has been signed between Minnesota State University and the city of Yuwa where the new campus will be located. In this agreement, Yuwa will take responsibility for managing the educational programming, facilities, staff and financial matters. The three-year institution will eventually have 1,000 students and about 45 faculty members. Americans will attend the campus for one-year sessions to study the Japanese language and culture. Japanese will spend one year in intensive English language training then take two more years of general education and business classes for an associate of arts degree.

Mitgang, L. (1989). "Television in the Classroom: Valuable Tool or Time-waster?" Japan Times, 18 June, p. 10.

Although U.S. television broadcasters are encouraging schools to make greater use of television as a teaching tool, critics charge that this may be a waste of valuable class time. While few educators outright oppose classroom TV, many believe that television has inherent shortcomings as an educational technology, especially compared with microcomputers.

Mitsumori, Y. (1989). "ESL in the USA: A New York Story," Daily Yomiuri, 1 June, p. 7.

Nearly 350 people are enrolled in an English language program in New York City that is funded by the city and state governments. Students are primarily immigrants to the U.S. who wish to improve their English in order to find employment.

Miyagawa, K. (1989). "Most Foreign Students Want to Have More Interaction with the Japanese," Japan Times, 2 April, p. 5.

A survey conducted by the Keizai Koho Center reveals that after having experienced living in Japan, a majority think worse about the country than they did before coming here. Of a sample of 200 foreign students staying in the greater Tokyo region, 36.5% replied that their impression about Japan had become worse while 16% said their impressions had improved. The rest did not perceive any change.

Miyake, T. (1989). "Juvenile Laws Need Revision," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May, p. 2.

A factory worker suggests that 18-year-olds should be treated as adults in all respects. Juveniles who were involved in murder should be tried for this crime. At the same time, the privileges of adulthood--such as voting rights--should be granted to those who are 18 years old.

Mizui, Y. (1989). "Culture Shock: Easing the Pain of Living Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May, p. 10.

Culture Shock is the name of a company run by two Japanese who try to help foreigners coming to live in Japan as well as Japanese planning to travel abroad.

Mo, C. (1989). "H.K. Sees Danger in Weak English," Daily Yomiuri, 18 May, p. 6.

The traditional presence of English in Hong Kong's business and legal circles as well as the media has given Hong Kong an edge over Japan, South Korea and Taiwan in attracting foreign businessmen. For Hong Kong to maintain its preeminent position in international trade and commerce, its people must remain comfortable and conversant with English.

Mogi, C. (1989). "Flag, Anthem Still Sensitive Symbols," Japan Times, 7 May, p. 2.

Many people in Japan have reservations about giving legal status to the Rising Sun flag ("Hinomaru") and to the national anthem ("Kimigayo"). A public debate has arisen in part from the Education Ministry's guideline that the flag must be displayed at school entrances and during graduation ceremonies students must sing the anthem.

"Mom, Dad Hassled by Roles, Survey Says," Japan Times, 5 May 1989, p. 2.

A survey conducted by the Health and Welfare Ministry has revealed that 60 percent of the fathers and 69 percent of the mothers worry about such issues as education, discipline and health. The ministry found that 47 percent of the families maintained a child-oriented home life, while only 12 percent said adult-oriented.

"Most Parents Having Problems with Kids," Mainichi Daily News, 7 May 1989, p. 12.

In a survey of 19,142 households which was conducted by the Health and Welfare Ministry, most Japanese parents expressed problems about bringing up their children. One in 20 parents confessed to struggling with issues concerning sex and a child's refusal to go to school. The survey also showed that the younger the children, the more child-oriented family life was.

"Mugger Shoots Japanese in N.Y. Apartment Building," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May 1989, p. 2.

A Japanese student, who is a graduate of Rikkyo Women's College and who is enrolled in a graduate program in New York, was shot and wounded by a teenage mugger.

"Musashino Aims Funds at Foreign Students," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1989, p. 2.

Musashino, a city government in Tokyo, has helped nearly 250 foreign students with scholarships since April 1988. Musashino offers ¥5000 per month to foreign students living within the city. A Chinese student enrolled at Hosei University expresses his thanks for this assistance.

N

"National Flag, Anthem Required for Schools," Asahi Evening News, 24 May 1989, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education has announced that hoisting the national flag and singing the national anthem is obligatory at school functions.

Neuharth, A. (1989). "Graduation Classes: Big or Small Better?" USA Today, 10 June, p. 7.

The largest graduating class of 1989 was at Ohio State University with 5,463 persons receiving diplomas. Other universities with large graduation populations are Penn State University (5,414), University of Wisconsin (5,197), University of Texas (5,053), University of California at Berkeley (5,000+), New York University (5,000+), University of Minnesota (4,852), Michigan State University (4,692), UCLA (3,811), University of Florida (3,483), and Arizona State University (3,028).

"New Health Books Set for Pupils," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has announced that health education textbooks will be introduced for fifth and sixth graders in 1992. These books emphasize the balance between the development of the mind and the body.

"Newspaper Posted for Chinese Students on Tokyo University and School Campuses," Japan Times, 7 June 1989, p. 2.

Asia Pacific Communications Company, which prints Chinese language newspapers for Chinese nationals living in Japan, has started placing Chinese language news posters around Tokyo universities and language schools to help keep Chinese students informed of developments in their home country.

Nichols, B. (1989). "States Step in to Improve Failing Schools," USA Today, 5 May, pp. 1-2.

The State Board of Education has moved to take over local schools in Kentucky because of academic and fiscal problems; similar moves have occurred in Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Critics of local school boards report "the shadiest kind of crass politics of the personnel function in the school system. Nepotism is rampant."

"Nigerian Claims Discrimination at Kobe Univ.," Mainichi Daily News, 27 June 1989, p. 12.

Silas Yomi Ow, a Nigerian doctoral candidate at Kobe University has rejected charges made against him by professors in the Faculty of Business Administration that he had not attended classes and had changed his doctoral thesis without permission. He claims racial discrimination has influenced the university's action. Ow was arrested by Kobe police when he beat up the Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration after being told he was expelled.

"Nigerian Student Freed, Going Home," Mainichi Daily News, 25 June 1989, p. 12.

A Nigerian student, who assaulted two professors at Kobe University after learning he had been expelled, has been released from custody. The indictment against him will be suspended upon his return to Nigeria.

"Night School Boy Killed in Jump," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1989, p. 2.

A 16-year-old student in his junior year at high school committed suicide by jumping from a building.

"No Child Should Attend a Second-Rate School," USA Today, 31 May 1989, p. 6.

USA Today interviews Lauro Cavazos, the Secretary of Education.

"No School for the Children," International Herald Tribune, 13 May 1989, p. 4.

The International Documentation and Communication Center reports that there are approximately 90 million children in Third World Asian countries who lack schools.

Novick, A. (1989a). "Education Ministry a Bed of Scoundrels," Daily Yomiuri, 24 April, p. 7.

Masami Yamazumi, a professor of education at Tokyo Metropolitan University, has published a scathing attack on the Ministry of Education. He argues that even if it is impractical to immediately abolish this ministry, its functions should be simplified in order to preserve the principle of non-interference. This would mean doing away with the system of textbook authorization, specifying the curriculum, and dictating the country's program of social education.

Novick, A. (1989b). "Juvenile Crime," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May, p. 7.

The National Police Agency has reported that there have been three periods of high juvenile crime in Japan since 1945--in the early fifties, the mid-sixties, and now. While the majority of Japanese juvenile crime involves theft, more serious crimes have recently grown more common. Several well-publicized cases of teenage crime have involved rape and murder.

Nozawa, S.(1989a). "Part-Time Teacher Makes Big-Time Difference in Nagano-Ken," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April, p. 7.

Masako Imai, a graduate of Mejiro Gakuen Women's College, is a part-time high school English teacher in Nagano-ken. She currently teaches 17 classes a week at two different schools. Earlier she worked at a private high school in Chiba and was promoted to position of "shumin" or head English teacher. However, she quit this job after a year when the prefectural board of education offended her by saying that a woman could not assume the responsibility of that position.

Nozawa, S. (1989b). "Apathy Prevails in English Classrooms," Daily Yomiuri, 18 May, p. 7.

Although the Ministry of Education has attempted to stimulate interest in the English classroom by providing native speakers through the JET Program, many student remain apathetic. One critic believes the problem results from a continued belief--by both teachers and students--that the primary aim of learning English is to pass the university entrance examinations.

Nozawa, S. (1989c). "Seminar Gives Tips to English Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 15 June, p. 7.

Jido Eigo Kyoiku refers to the teaching of English to children. It has become popular among mothers who have studied English in college because they can draw on their academic training during their child-rearing experiences.

Nozawa, S. (1989d). "Text Connects Fun, Learning," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June, p. 7.

In an effort to improve the quality of English in the nation's schools, the Ministry of Education is introducing new guidelines for the 1993-1994 school year which emphasize functional language skills. New Connections is an English textbook that is published overseas and available in Japan, but it is not approved by the Ministry of Education. Still, the series is recommended for teachers interested in innovative teaching who find that the material in government-approved texts does not always appeal to students.

Nozawa, S. (1989e). "New Winds in English Teaching?" Daily Yomiuri, 29 June, p. 7.

The 19th annual conference of the Chubu English Language Education Society was held at Horuriku University in Kanagawa. About 300 university, middle school and high school teachers attended this symposium on English teaching. During the meeting 48 research papers were read.

"Nursery School Teacher Wins ¥2 Mil. in Suit," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May 1989, p. 2.

A public nursery school teacher in Yokohama was awarded ¥2 million in compensation for job-related disabilities caused by carrying small children and infants.

O

O'Driscoll, P. (1989). "In Tennessee, Japanese Open 1st-Class School," USA Today, 16 May, p. 3.

Twenty-four students have begun classes at Tennessee Meiji Gakuin High School, the first accredited Japanese high school in the U.S. These students will take as many courses in three years as most U.S. high school students take in four. Their six-day school week has seven 1-hour classes each day plus nightly study halls. Sociologist Merry White states that TMG is probably going to be a test case for the Japanese extending their influence in education beyond their own borders. For example, Keio University plans to open a high school in Purchase, New York, in 1990; there are already a few accredited Japanese grade schools, including ones in Los Angeles and New York.

"Oklahoma Univ. Eyes Japan Branch," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1989, p. 2.

Oklahoma State University officials are considering an offer from Kameoka, Kyoto-fu, to establish a branch campus in Japan.

Ono, T. (1989). "Changes in Immigration Law 'Of Limited Benefit,'" Japan Times, 4 April, p. 3.

Aiko Utsumi, an associate professor at Keisen Jogakuen College has criticized proposed changes to the Immigration Control Law because of apparent inequities in its design. She notes that foreign students in Japan are allowed to work without working visas while unskilled Asian laborers are classified as "illegal."

Ordovensky, P. (1989a). "A Fourth of USA Schools Are 'Shoddy,'" USA Today, 11 April, p. 1.

"Wolves at the Schoolhouse Door," is a report issued by the Education Writers Association which criticizes school buildings in the United States.

Ordovensky, P. (1989b). "Preschool Tests Don't Gauge Ability," USA Today, 14 June, p. 7.

Studies show that children required to spend two years in kindergarten do no better after the first year. In many cases, the held-back children internalize a sense of inadequacy that continues into higher grades. Students failing achievement tests at this early age are predominately males from low-income families. Critics argue that testing tends to cement socioeconomic differences.

Ordovensky, P. (1989c). "Repeating a Grade May Drive Kids to Drop Out," USA Today, 15 June, p. 9.

Recent studies have shown that students forced to repeat a grade are 20 percent more likely to drop out of high school than their peers. Retention contributes in negative ways to a student's self image and ability to learn.

Ordovensky, P. (1989c). "Leader Working on PTA's Image," USA Today, 20 June, p. 2.

Ann Lynch has become the U.S. national president of the PTA. Her goals are to increase the representation of men, minorities and single parents.

"Osaka to Hold Korean Seminar for Teachers," Mainichi Daily News, 25 June 1989, p. 12.

The Osaka Prefectural Board of Education has announced a seminar for teachers which will encourage the use of Korean names for students from Korean families. Although there are presently some 25,000 Korean children in the prefecture, many of them use Japanese names instead of Korean names in schools to avoid possible prejudice. A survey conduced on Osaka municipal elementary and junior high schools last year showed only 15 percent of Korean students use their Korean names.

"Osaka University Committee Moves to Accept Brain Death," Japan Times, 14 April 1989, p. 2.

A medical ethics committee at Osaka University has announced conditional approval for organ transplants. In its recognition of brain death, the committee's report breaks new ground in Japanese medical ethics. The refusal of Japan's medical community to accept the concept of brain death represents a legal bar against heart and liver transplants.

"O'seas Schools to Help Foster Int'l Exchange," Mainichi Daily News, 17 April 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education has unveiled a plan aimed at using Japanese schools overseas as a base for promoting cultural exchange with their local countries. A computer network linking the ministry with the schools will be set up to improve communication.

"Oxford Scholarship for '90-92 Offered," Daily Yomiuri, 7 May 1989, p. 2.

John Swire and Sons, a Japanese subsidiary of the British conglomerate specializing in transport and trade in Asia, is awarding a two-year scholarship for postgraduate study at St. Anthony's College, University of Oxford.

P

"Panel Recommends Help for Juveniles," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1989, p. 2.

The Juvenile Problem Council, an advisory body to the prime minister, has recommended the establishment of wide-ranging plans to combat juvenile delinquency.

"Panel Urged to Study 4-Year High Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 25 April 1989, p. 2.

At the opening session of the Central Council for Education meeting, the Education Minister has urged a shift to four-year high schools and the creation of lifetime educational institutions. The ministry plans to move to a four-year system for technical high schools to teach advanced technological skills needed for industry. Plans to introduce vocational skill courses for regular course students who do not intend to go on to universities have been set. Also included on the council's agenda are: (1) creation of three-year specialized study universities for those who have completed a general education course at high school; and (2) shifting the university school year to begin in either July or September.

"Parents Become Teachers for a Day," Daily Yomiuri, 29 June 1989, p. 2.

Parents of 25 Kanagawa-ken middle school students recently became teachers for a day, visiting classes to talk about their careers and life experiences. School officials believe parents are an invaluable source of information. This year's teachers included a monk, a college professor, a noodle shop owner, a space scientist, a public servant, and a biologist.

"Part-Time Teachers Protest Firings," Asahi Evening News, 15 April 1989, p. 3.

Teachers have protested Kyoto Seika University's decision to terminate 11 part-time instructors whose one-year contract with the school was completed; the school plans to discharge 22 more teachers in the future. Some of these teachers have joined the Kyoto Union, a newly-established regional labor union in an effort to overturn the university's action.

"Patience Pays Off Later in Life," Mainichi Daily News, 27 May 1989, p. 4.

A survey conducted by Columbia University researchers indicates that four-year-olds who were able to wait the longest in pre-school for rewards tended later in life to accomplish more, to be more intelligent and to have higher scores on college entrance exams.

"Paul to Launch 'Fame' School," Mainichi Daily News, 27 May 1989, p. 4.

Former Beatle Paul McCartney is to launch a British school for the performing arts in Liverpool. The curriculum will include training in film, dance and music.

Peterson, K. (1989). "Teen-agers Ponder Their 'Dark Side,'" USA Today, 8 June, pp. 7, 8.

Students in the U.S. have begun to reflect on some of the reasons violence and sexual assaults have increased among teenagers. Drugs are cited as one primary contributor to anti-social behavior. Another problem arises from parents who fail in their role as disciplinarians. Teens say peer pressure is a primal force in their lives.

"Plan for Students to Study in Denver on Hold," Mainichi Daily News, 27 May 1989, p. 12.

In December, Regis College in Denver announced that it would sell its Loretto Heights campus to Teikyo University, a Tokyo-based school that wants to use the U.S. campus to educate up to 2,000 Japanese students in an American-style liberal arts program. Although the first students are scheduled to arrive in 1990, the program has been delayed because of political problems which will require additional negotiations.

"Poll: Students Resent Strict School Rules," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1989, 9. 2.

In a survey conducted by the Japan Teachers Union, middle and high school students expressed their belief that they are not respected as human beings and that school regulations are too strict.

"Presidents' Messages for Company Freshmen," Asahi Evening News, 6 April 1989, p. 7.

Traditionally, April 1 is the first working day for Japanese young people just out of schools and universities. Most companies hold welcoming ceremonies in which the president speaks to the new employees. This article reviews some of the themes that have emerged during these speeches.

"Prince Charles Hits English Teaching," Mainichi Daily News, 30 June 1989, p. 4.

Prince Charles provoked a controversy by criticizing public education in the U.K. He spoke out at the launch of the Foundation for Education Business Partnerships, a project aimed to develop closer links between schools and industry.

"Prince Charles Slams English Teaching in U.K.," Japan Times, 30 June 1989, p. 5.

This report is identical to the one cited above in The Mainichi Daily News.

"Princess Nori Quietly Turns 20," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April 1989, p. 2.

Princess Nori, the only daughter of the emperor and empress, reached her 20th birthday this week. She is a sophomore majoring in Japanese literature at Tokyo's Gakushuin University. Her extracurricular activities include bird-watching and Japanese dancing.

"Private Colleges More Costly, Survey Shows," Daily Yomiuri, 7 April 1989, p. 2.

Families sending their children to private colleges in Tokyo spent an average of ¥1.2 million to enroll them for the first year, an increase of 2.6 percent from the previous year. Students living away from home saw their expenses for the first year rise by 4.6 percent to over ¥1.7 million. It is believed expenses will increase even more this year because of higher tuition fees and the new 3 percent consumption tax which applies to educational expenses.

"Private Schools Hurt by Dwindling Students," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 2.

According to the Federation of Japan Private Middle School Associations, the number of middle school graduates is expected to reach an all-time low of 1,336,900 in the year 2005. This is 34.7 percent below this year's figure. This expected downswing--caused by a drop in the birth rate and increased enrollment in public schools due to high private school tuition--means private schools must battle for survival in the near future.

"Prof. Wills ¥10 Mil. to Retarded Student," Mainichi Daily News, 11 June 1989, p. 20.

A professor at Meiji Gakuin University who taught classes for handicapped children left an insurance policy worth ¥10 million to a bakery operated by one of his mentally retarded students. The family of the bakery owner have decided to put the money in a fund to help the handicapped.

"Public School Reforms to Counter Competition," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May 1989, p. 2.

Tokyo metropolitan high schools have suffered from competition from private schools over the past two decades. That only two public high schools were among the top 50 high schools in terms of the number of students who succeeded in passing the entrance examination for Tokyo University is regarded as evidence of a decline in public schools. The metropolitan board of education has established a committee to begin work on reforms.

Putka, G. (1989). "Roughhousing Is All the Rage in U.S. Day Care," Asian Wall Street Journal, 18 May, pp. 1, 6.

Rick Porter, a Manhattan Beach, California, day-care operator has founded the rough-stuff movement, a program of organized combat which encourages youngsters to express themselves aggressively. The main object is not building strength, agility or teamwork; it is learning how to be aggressive constructively. Critics worry that it may be wrong to accelerate conflict in childhood when these tensions appear soon enough in adult life.

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Ranagan, B. (1989). "Teaching in Wuhan: Not for the Faint of Heart," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 6.

Two American teachers at Wuhan University under the Fulbright program describe the difficult living conditions in China.

"Record 8,800 Passed Medical Exam to Become Certified Doctors This Year," Japan Times, 17 May 1989, p. 2.

The Health and Welfare Ministry has announced that a record 8,829 medical school graduates became doctors this year by passing the national medical examination. A total of 10,037 persons took the exam which is now held once a year. Between 1946 and 1989, a total of 253,765 medical school graduates have taken this test, and of these, 209,281 became certified doctors.

"Recruit Co. Preyed on Student Anxiety," Mainichi Daily News, 21 May 1989, p. 12.

Recruit Company, the Japanese firm under investigation for bribery of government officials, reportedly served as a broker for arranging introductions between students and businesses prior to the legal date for this type of transaction. When Keidanren (the Japan Federation of Employers Association) and the universities proposed in 1985 to allow a more open dialogue between students and prospective employers, Recruit was in danger of losing a major source of its income.

Redfield, M. (1989). "Hot Tips: Stop Moaning, Get Involved," Daily Yomiuri, 6 April, p. 6.

Redfield urges Assistant English teachers to become more involved professionally by joining organizations such as the Language Laboratory Association of Japan, the Communications Association of Japan, the Japan Association of Language Teachers, or the Japan Association of College English Teachers. He also mentions the benefits from doing academic work within educational programs available in Japan from Temple University, Teachers College of Columbia University, and the School for International Training. [R. Juppe Jr. refers.]

"Report on Int'l Culture Exchange," Mainichi Daily News, 19 May 1989, p. 3.

The Council on International Cultural Exchange has submitted a report to the government urging preservation of cultural assets and expansion of Japanese-language teaching as well as broadening Japanese cultural studies networks. Within this report the group encourages the establishment of a Japanese language instructors education department at universities and a national research center of the Japanese language.

"Report: Teens Abroad Sent Home for Study," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1989, p. 2.

According to the Ministry of Education, most Japanese children of high school age whose parents are stationed abroad are sent home to Japan to pursue their secondary education because of a lack of sufficient educational facilities abroad. The ministry believe the primary reason for this phenomenon is parental fear that their children will be handicapped in the competitive examinations for entrance to Japanese universities if they study abroad. In 1988, approximately 54,000 Japanese children were living abroad--12,000 more than the previous year. Of these, 22 percent were of pre-school age, 55 percent of primary school age, 18 percent at the middle school level, but only 5 percent were high school age. The survey puts the number of Japanese schools and schools with supplementary lessons for Japanese students at 204 worldwide.

"'Reverse JET' Program Readied for Next Year," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 2.

In response to the increasing demand for qualified Japanese teachers, the Ministry of Education has approved a plan to send teachers of Japanese to middle and high schools overseas. The plan is based on the Japan Exchange Teaching (JET) program which allows foreigners to teach English in Japanese schools. In the U.S., about 300 high schools offer Japanese as a subject and more seem ready to initiate this language training.

Rohlen, T. (1989). "Japan's Childhood Studies Rarely Communicated," Japan Times, 7 May, p. 18.

Research shows that despite its importance in the development of social and cultural behaviors, Japanese childhood has not received the attention it deserves by social scientists.

Rous, M. (1989). "Is There Life After Japan?" Asahi Evening News, 26 April, p. 6.

The former British English Teaching (BET) Program, renamed and expanded in 1987 as the Japan Exchange Teaching (JET) Program, recruits British graduates to live and work in Japan for a year or more as English teachers. The Tokyo body responsible for overseeing JET, the Conference of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR), hopes to see more than 1,900 teachers working for JET in 1989-90.

"Royal Examination," Asahi Evening News, 12 April 1989, p. 3.

The 23-year-old Prince Aya is on a two-week stay in the Netherlands to study marine biology.

"Rugby Players Tied to Assault," Japan Times, 12 May 1989, p. 2.

Four Meiji University rugby players are being investigated in connection with an assault. According to the university, the athletes--one freshman and three seniors--got drunk after practice and then attacked a man who was riding his bicycle near the sports field.

"Rugby Teammates Injured by Gang," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May 1989, p. 2.

Four Hosei University rugby team members were injured by high school students who broke into their dormitory armed with iron pipes and wooden swords.

S

Sakuma, H. (1989). "As Teen-age Abortions Rise, So Do Pleas for Sex Education, Japan Times, 30 May, p. 3.

Although teenage abortions in Japan are on the rise, sex education in schools is still scarce. In 1987, there were 27,542 teenage abortions which accounted for only 6 percent of Japan's total. In the 20-or-younger age group, abortions occur most often among girls who have just graduated from high school. Social control and academic pressure prevent these problems from arising earlier.

Sakurai, S. (1989). "Experiences of Other Returnees Sought," Mainichi Daily News, 29 April, p. 2.

A university instructor who has recently returned from living in California discusses his impressions of Japan based on his experiences in another culture.

"School Board Threatens Suit After Test Answers Hit Page 1," Japan Times, 22 June 1989, p. 7.

To protest what it considered lax security on state achievement tests, the New York Post published test answers on its first page. Answers to chemistry, biology, math, French and global studies exams are easily available.

"School Goes Way Beyond Splitting Hairs," Japan Times, 28 May 1989, p. 16.

Criticism is growing regarding regulations at many high schools. Although some institutions are relaxing their rules concerning conduct and attire, many of these regulations die hard. This article reports on a private girls school in Okayama that has forced students with naturally "red" hair to dye it black. The president of the Okayama Bar Association has stated that the school is violating students' human rights.

"Schoolchildren Frying Solo Said Dangerous," Daily Yomiuri, 15 May 1989, p. 2.

A number of fires in Tokyo have been started by children because they were careless while cooking fried foods.

"School Costs Prohibitive for Many," Mainichi Daily News, 8 April 1989, p. 12.

According to survey results released by an association of private university employees, students who started school in the spring of 1988 paid about ¥1,240,700 for the year if they lived at home; those who lived away from home spent an average of ¥1,7732,700. Of parents of those living away from home, 21.4% have a yearly income of over ¥10 million while 17.7% make less than ¥5 million a year.

"School Dispute Not Police Matter," Mainichi Daily News, 16 April 1989, p. 12.

London police have refused to interfere with a Japanese school teacher's hunger strike which is aimed at ousting the principal. [See: "Teacher Ends Hunger Strike."]

"School Kickback System Exposed," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1989, p. 2.

An investigation has revealed that for more than 20 years, 17 of the public middle schools in Hyogo have been taking kickbacks of 3 to 5 percent from suppliers of uniforms and other student supplies. Only principals and a few of the PTA executives knew about this; no reports were ever made at PTA general meetings.

"Schoolkids Grade Teachers," Mainichi Daily News, 2 June 1989, p. 12.

According to a survey conducted by the University of the Air, the most popular teachers with Japanese children are young, athletic, and good-looking with a sense of humor. Fifty-nine percent of the students polled approved of their teachers; younger teachers, especially those in their twenties, were marked higher than more seasoned veterans in their forties and fifties. The children's image of the older teachers showed a strict disciplinarian type who is mostly concerned with enforcing regulations and doling out homework. Sixth graders had the highest average disapproval rate with an average of 8 percent saying they "hated" their teachers.

"Schoolteacher Musical 'Wizard,'" Daily Yomiuri, 13 June 1989. p. 2.

Kaoruko Saji, a music teacher in a primary school, has achieved success in forming an award-winning orchestra.

"Screaming Mad at Jr. High School," Mainichi Daily News, 10 May 1989, p. 12.

Screaming practice is being forced on children at Tobe Public Junior High School because the headmaster believes it is important for students to be able to speak with a loud voice. Students and throat specialists think that school authorities should stop this practice.

Sedor, M. (1989). "Educational Deficit in Occupied West Bank," Mainichi Daily News, 16 June 1989, p. 2.

The West Bank's 230,000 elementary school children have been deprived of an education for nearly 17 months as a result of Israel's closure of schools as part of an effort to quell the Palestinian uprising. Israeli authorities say they closed the West Bank's 1,194 schools, including 145 schools for 5- and 6-year-olds, because they served as breeding grounds for violent protests.

Seino, J. (1989). "Adapt English Testing to the Field," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June, p. 7.

Seino argues that because English is an international language and essential for many disciplines such as medicine, it must remain a goal of Japanese education to foster the learning of this language. Perhaps examinations relevant to the specific disciplines are needed to correct current imbalances in testing.

"Seminar Slated on Foreign Student Ills," Japan Times, 11 May 1989, p. 7.

A seminar on foreign student problems in Japan has been scheduled under the sponsorship of Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations) and the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs. Speakers at this event will be Shinkichi Eto, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, and Sumiko Iwao, professor of journalism at Keio University. [See also: "Discrimination, Housing Among Problems Discussed at Teach-In on Foreign Students," Japan Times, 18 May 1989, p. 2.]

"Seto City Announces Essay Contest for Foreign Students," Japan Times, 25 June 1989, p. 12.

The Model City Promotion Association of Seto City in Aichi Prefecture has initiated an essay contest for foreign students aged 11 to 22. The contest is to promote public relations between the local and international community. Winners will be invited to a homestay trip to Aichi.

"Sex Bias Charged in SAT Tests," USA Today, 28 April 1989, p. 1.

The Center for Women Policy Studies has charged that the Scholastic Aptitude Test discriminates against women and inaccurately predicts their college grades. The Educational Testing Service earlier this year said a review of the SAT found the test is at least as valid for women and ethnic minorities as it is for white men.

Shishin, A. (1989). "Psychological Hang-ups," Mainichi Daily News, 16 April, p. 2.

Mr. Shishin argues in his letter to the editor that some administrators of Japanese schools are needlessly authoritarian and bigoted.

"Shortwave Radios Make Geography Fun," USA Today, 1 April 1989, p. 4.

A teacher in Washington state has developed a program for teaching geography using shortwave radio broadcasts as a stimulus for generating student interest. He sees geography as a catalyst for bringing together cultural studies, map reading, language acquisition, and so forth.

"Sister Hospital Ties Planned for Canada," Daily Yomiuri, 25 May 1989, p. 2.

The Ibaraki Children's Hospital plans to become a sister hospital to a Canadian counterpart in Calgary. This partnership will involve a wide range of mutual programs including the joint training of nurses.

Smith, D. (1989). "Mississippi Sees Tokyo as a Solution, Not Problem," Japan Times, 7 June, p. 16.

Mississippi State University plans to open a satellite campus in Nagano Prefecture. Students will take three years of English and core courses before going to the home campus in Starkville, for two years of courses in their majors. In addition, MSU has created a Japan program at their Center for International Security and Strategic Studies which organizes exchange visits with Japanese government officials and business leaders. Furthermore, MSU has begun a Japanese language program and a student exchange program with Meisei University in Tokyo.

"Sophia U. to Sponsor English Teacher Seminar," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1989, p. 7.

Sophia University will hold its 16th annual training seminar for high school English teachers in August. The seminar is designed to help Japanese teachers improve their English proficiency and teaching skills. Applications for the 30 positions must be native Japanese who teach English full time in high school with at least three years' classroom experience.

Southerland, D. (1989). "University Students in China See an Ongoing Tradition in Their Protest," Japan Times, 25 April, p. 18.

Chinese university students demonstrating for democratic freedoms in Beijing are upholding a historical tradition of student protest in China.

"Soviets May Allow a U.S. University, Senator Predicts," International Herald Tribune, 20 June 1989, p. 3.

An American university may be set up in the near future in Moscow. This Independent University would be modeled after those which have been established in Cairo and Beirut.

Sperling, D. (1989a). "Making A's Is No True Sign of Learning," USA Today, 13 June, p. 9.

Receiving a top mark in an academic program does not mean learning has taken place. How much a person remembers from school depends on how often the information is used--not on the grade received.

Sperling D. (1989b). "A Push to Improve Vocational Education," USA Today, 28 June, p. 7.

A study by the National Assessment of Vocational Education has found that 20 percent of all high school courses are vocational and that 97 percent of all high school students take at least one vocational education course. However, schools are not receiving enough federal funding. Half of all school districts receive less than $8,000 per year for vocational programs; the report recommends at least $100,000 a year for each school having more than 500 students.

"Spoliator Winning Word for Champion U.S. Speller," Japan Times, 3 June 1989, p. 5.

Scott Isaacs will receive a prize of $1,500 for winning the 62nd National Spelling Bee in Washington, D.C.

"S'pore Boy Enters Kyoto High School," Daily Yomiuri, 9 April 1989, p. 2.

A 15-year-old boy from Singapore has begun the school year at Doshisha International High School as a regular student rather than as part of a government-sponsored student exchange program. Although officials in the Osaka Immigration Office initially denied a request for a student visa, pressure by relatives and school authorities succeeded in reversing this decision.

"St. Louis Community College - Japan Program," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 7.

In a paid announcement, St. Louis Community College advertises two programs leading to an A.A. degree. One program is for secretarial training and the other for computer skills.

Stewart, S. (1989). "L.A. Strike Gives Students Excuse to Goof-Off," USA Today, 18 May, p. 3.

According to this report, almost half of the Los Angeles Unified School District's 594,000 students did not go to school on the third day of a strike by teachers. Only 325,000 reported to classes; many left after attendance was taken.

"Student Caught Stealing ¥10 Mil," Daily Yomiuri, 30 June 1989, p. 2.

A Chinese student enrolled in a Japanese language institution was arrested for attempting to steal money from a pachinko parlor worker.

"Student Credit-Identification Cards Take Off," Daily Yomiuri, 9 April 1989, p. 2.

Universities and vocational schools around Japan have issued credit-identification cards to their student bodies. These cards not only allow students to make purchases on credit, but also serve an administrative function by charting class attendance, recording entrance examination statistics, serving as library cards, and so forth.

"Student Gives Away Loot to Win Friends," Daily Yomiuri, 29 April 1989, p. 2.

Police have arrested a 13-year-old boy on suspicion of stealing ¥9 million from an elderly woman's apartment. In an effort to win friends at school, the boy passed out a total of ¥3.3 million to classmates in the schoolyard.

"Student Rallies on Rise in Indonesia," Daily Yomiuri, 2 April 1989, p. 4.

Ten years after Indonesia outlawed politics on university campuses, student demonstrations are making a comeback, with most protests aimed at the country's various development plans.

"Student Teachers Practice Overseas," Mainichi Daily News, 30 June 1989, p. 16.

Student teachers at the Nara University of Education are being sent to the U.S. and to New Zealand to practice their teaching skills and to gain a better understanding of foreign cultures. These teachers undergo instruction in the mornings and then visit educational facilities in the afternoon.

"Student's Sob Story A Sham," Daily Yomiuri, 15 April 1989, p. 2.

A 19-year-old Tokyo University freshman who received an on-the-spot ¥110,000 loan from a university official so that he could pay his enrollment fees has admitted that he actually had enough money when he told his hard-luck story. He explained that he thought he would be exempted from paying the ¥180,000 enrollment fee if he said he had only ¥70,000. [See "Tokyo University Shows Its Heart."]

"Students Create Medical Fund for Illegal Workers," Mainichi Daily News, 29 June 1989, p. 12.

Two students at Showa University Medical School have established a medical fund for foreign students and workers.

"Students Demand Recruit Compensate for False Ad," Mainichi Daily News, 6 April 1989, p. 12.

A group of former students of Aoyama Recording School, a bankrupt vocational school that ran advertisements in magazines published by the Recruit Co., is demanding ¥26 million from Recruit to cover their losses. The school's manager reportedly fled in 1987 with about ¥500 million in registration and tuition fees from a total of 500 new students.

"Students Invited to Apply for U.S. Camp, Homestays," Daily Yomiuri, 18 May 1989, p. 7.

The Japan National Students Association Fund has begun recruiting for its annual summer program in the U.S. This year, JNSA is offering a summer camp and two homestay programs with American families.

"Students Killed by Teachers' Van," Japan Times, 26 June 1989, p. 2.

Six teachers--all intoxicated--caused an automobile accident which killed three 16-year-old schoolboys on motorcycles.

"Students Speak Out," Japan Times. 2 April 1989, p. 5.

This item contains five brief interviews with foreign students residing in Japan. The nationalities of these students are South Korean, West German, Indian, Chinese, and American.

"Students' Hair Must be Black," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May 1989, p. 2.

Two high school students have complained that teachers forced them to dye their hair black despite proof that their natural color was red. The school's regulations prohibit perming hair, dyeing or bleaching hair in light colors, and wearing accessories in the hair.

"Study-Abroad Libraries in Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 6.

Two of the most reliable sources of information for Japanese planning to study in the United States or Britain are the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission and the British Council. Both have large libraries containing materials about overseas study.

"Sucking Me Dry," Asahi Evening News, 2 May 1989, p. 7.

An assistant English teacher working with the JET Program airs frustrations about teaching in Japan.

"Survey Finds U.S. Children OVerly Troubled by Stress," Japan Times, 14 April 1989, p. 12.

A survey of 4,000 Kansas students in kindergarten through third grade conducted by Emporia State University showed that 42 percent experienced "negative stress behavior." Symptoms of this condition are headaches, inability to sleep, biting fingernails, worrying about doing poorly in school, stomach aches and short tempers.

"Sweden Halts Planned Cruise for Juvenile Offenders," Japan Times, 2 June 1989, p. 7.

Officials in Sweden have come under attack from the public for planning a Caribbean cruise for eight teenage offenders. The boys have been convicted of assault, theft, burglary, and property damage. Last year, a similar public furor forced authorities to scrap plans to send a convicted criminal on a trip to the Egyptian pyramids.

T

Takano, T. (1989). "Animal Rights Activists Stage Memorial at a Tokyo Campus," Japan Times, 25 April, p. 3.

A group of animal rights activists have called on Tokyo University, Juntendo University, Jikei University School of Medicine, and Fujita-Gakuen Health University to end senseless animal tests at laboratories.

Takasuka, S.(1989a). "UNR Branch Students Prefer U.S. Education," Daily Yomiuri, 6 April, p. 6.

Three Japanese students who are enrolled in the University of Nevada-Reno branch in Hamamatsucho, discuss reasons they selected an American rather than a Japanese university.

Takasuka, S. (1989b). "A Bash at U.S. News Media," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April, p. 7.

Members of the Japan Association of Current English have published a collection of essays which argue that U.S. media are aggravating bilateral ill feelings by irresponsible, sensationalistic coverage. Authors include professors from Seikkei University, Nanzan University, and Bunkyo University.

Tamaki, Y.(1989a). "Japanese Yuppiedom," Daily Yomiuri, 24 April, p. 10.

The Suntory School in Tokyo offers classes in wine appreciation and mixing cocktails. The course operates with 50-person classes.

Tamaki, Y. (1989b). "ICBA Nurtures Internationalism," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June, p. 7.

The International Children's Bunko Association is a network that aims, through good reading habits, to help bilingual children retain their skills. Bunko, a Japanese word that cannot be directly translated, designates a collection of books that can be used by anyone--in this case, bilingual children.

"Teacher Beatings High in China Province," Mainichi Daily News, 11 May 1989, p. 4.

Three people have died and 13 injured in a series of attacks on teachers in Henan province. Since 1968, there have been 156 reported incidents of Henan teachers being beaten, humiliated, or injured. The Guangming Daily reporter filing this story suggests the reason for this violence arises from a fundamental cultural belief that education is to be despised.

"Teacher Ends Hunger Strike," Japan Times, 16 April 1989, p. 2.

A teacher at a Japanese school in London has ended a six-day hunger strike which had been aimed at ousting the principal. [See: "School Dispute Not Police Matter."]

"Teacher Grilled for School Thefts," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June 1989, p. 2.

A high school teacher has admitted stealing ¥660,000 from his school on two separate occasions.

"Teachers, Parents Express Doubts About School Rules," Japan Times, 16 April 1989, p. 2.

Although students have long complained about strict school rules, a survey conducted by the Conference of the People in Gifu Prefecture for Better Education, indicates that both teachers and parents are also disturbed about these regulations. Japan's discipline-oriented education closely regulates the way students dress, how they wear their hair, and even their activities out-of-school.

"Teachers Rapped in Payola Cases," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April 1989, p. 2.

Eleven teachers and five of their supervisors at the University of Tsukuba Primary School have been punished for being wined and dined or borrowing large sums of money from pupils' parents. The parents have reportedly been afraid to resist the teachers' behavior for fear it might cause their children difficulty during school hours.

"Teachers Will Get Advice on Helping Nation's 400,000 Colorblind Students," Japan Times, 29 May 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has prepared a 28-page booklet to assist teachers in helping elementary, junior and senior high school students who are color blind.

"Teikyo U. Opens Branch Near London," Mainichi Daily News, 16 April 1989, p. 12.

Teikyo University, a private university in Tokyo, has opened a coeducational school for Japanese junior and senior high school students near London.

Terada, M. (1989). "Cross Set Aflame at Japanese School," Daily Yomiuri, 27 May, p. 2.

A wooden cross was set aflame in front of Meiji Gakuin High School in Sweetwater, Tennessee. The local police suspect the Ku Klux Klan as being responsible for the incident.

"Textbook Library Set for Foreign Students," Mainichi Daily News, 30 April 1989, p. 12.

A group of citizens in Kobe are planning to set up a library to lend textbooks to foreign students in Japan. The owner of the International Exchange College is appealing to the public for donations of textbooks. The number of foreigners studying at Japanese language schools and other institutions in Japan other than official universities and colleges is estimated to be about 33,000--mainly from Asian countries such as China, Korea and Taiwan.

"Thai Princess Awarded Degree," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1989, p. 2.

Ehime University awarded an honorary doctorate to Thailand's Princess Chulabhorn Mahidol in recognition of her achievements in organic chemistry research. The princess is director of the Maejo Institute of Agricultural Technology in Thailand and has promoted academic exchanges between her institute and Ehime University.

Thompson-Taniguchi, G. (1989). "My Suggestions to Reformist Teachers," Mainichi Daily News, 1 June, p. 2.

This author takes a satirical look at some of the problems affecting Japanese education.

Thorson, L. (1989). "Can Branches of US Colleges Change Higher Education Here?" Mainichi Daily News, 9 May, p. 9.

Supporters of foreign university programs in Japan point out that these institutions contribute to international understanding, help break the mold of tradition-bound Japanese education, and produce students who are more likely to become world citizens. Southern Illinois University and Temple University are cited as examples of vital American campus programs in Japan. Four other American schools are reported to be ready to open branches here: Texas A&M, Oklahoma State University, Minnesota State University, and Mississippi State University.

"Todai Fest Hotbed of Apathy," Mainichi Daily News, 27 May 1989, p. 12.

Although the May Festival at Tokyo University has traditionally featured discussions and debates on controversial--usually political--issues, this years event as been labeled as tame. There is a lack of political commitment in the current students.

"Todai Students Strike for Day," Daily Yomiuri, 21 May 1989, p. 2.

Students at Tokyo University went on strike one day to demand a full investigation of the Recruit Scandal and a repeal of the consumption tax. This was the first strike at the university since 1973.

"Todai Students Turn from LDP," Mainichi Daily News, 16 May 1989, p. 12.

A vast majority of freshmen at University of Tokyo do not support the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Those who support no party reached 58.6 percent. The number of students voicing support for opposition parties increased in all cases with the largest increase for the Japan Socialist Party which jumped from a 4.2 percent rate last year to 13.1 percent in the current study.

"Tokyo Directs Booklet on Sex to Teen Girls," Daily Yomiuri, 27 April 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo metropolitan government has published a 31-page booklet focusing on the importance of sex, knowledge of birth control, and physical harm resulting from abortion. A survey conducted by Tokyo Gakugei University has shown that 57.5 percent of the 2,280 high school girls in the study said it is good for high school students to have sexual relations; 30.2 percent replied that they have had a sexual experience.

"Tokyo School Holds Confab to Discuss Crime Spree," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1989, p. 2.

Parents at a Tokyo public middle school met to discuss the circumstances surrounding crimes committed by students who have attended the school. Five teenagers lured a female high school student into a house where they confined her for a long period, tortured, raped and finally hanged her. Another group broke into a woman's home, strangled her and her son, and then stole money. During the meeting the parents and school authorities discussed ways in which they can cooperate to prevent crimes by students.

"Tokyo Student Exchange Program to Send 15 High Schoolers Abroad," Japan Times, 25 May 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Tokyo Foundation will sponsor a student exchange program during the coming year. Fifteen Japanese high school students will be sent to New York, Paris, and New South Wales during the next school year. At the same time, 33 high school students from the U.S., France and Australia will come to study in Tokyo.

"Tokyo U. Recruits Waseda Professor," Daily Yomiuri, 2 April 1989, p. 2.

Takehiko Kamo, a leading scholar in international political science and one of the most famous professors at Waseda University has accepted the offer of a professorship at Tokyo University. This is the first time Tokyo University has succeeded in recruiting a Waseda University professor.

"Tokyo University Professor Protests, Quits," Japan Times, 30 June 1989, p. 2.

Yoichi Masuzoe, an assistant professor at Tokyo University, has resigned from the College of General Education, criticizing the school for being corrupt. Masuzoe follows three other professors who resigned last year after members at a faculty meeting voted against hiring Shinichi Nakazawa as an assistant professor. Regarded as a leader of Japan's new academia and of the post-modern school of thought, Nakazawa is now an assistant at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

"Tokyo University Shows Its Heart," Daily Yomiuri, 14 April 1989, p. 2.

A 19-year-old Tokyo University student received a loan of ¥110,000 from a sympathetic school official which enabled him to pay his entrance fees. The freshman enrollment fees at Tokyo University are ¥180,000, but the student reported having only ¥70,000. After the incident was reported in the press, about 30 people called to offer financial help. [See "Student's Sob Story A Sham."]

Tomei, J. (1989). "Foreign Teachers in Japan," International Herald Tribune, 14 April, p. 5.

Joseph Tomei, a foreign teacher working in Japan's JET Program, lists some of the inequities of the job. For instance, foreign teachers must contribute to a government pension fund even though they are never able to benefit from this program.

Tomita, K. (1989). "Address the Cause of Bosozoku Gangs," Daily Yomiuri, 7 June, p. 2.

This 15-year-old high school student suggests that Japanese youth form motorcycle gangs to vent their frustrations with academic pressures and a heavily regimented social system.

"Too Many Girls on Osaka's Hanwa Line," Mainichi Daily News, 4 June 1989, p. 12.

The West Japan Railway Company has been forced to revise the timetable on one of its lines in Osaka because slow moving masses of girls during the morning rush hour cause constant delays.

"Toyota Sale to Aid Foreign Students," Mainichi Daily News, 27 May 1989, p. 12.

The Toyota Motor Corporation will hold a bargain sale of household appliances to benefit foreign students in Japan. Proceeds from this bazaar will be given to the Aichi Foreign Students' Association, a non-profit organization representing some 1,000 students from about 60 countries.

Tracey, D. (1989). "Words Today, Gone Tomorrow," Asahi Evening News, 24 June, p. 9.

Tracey points out that even though Japanese is a hard language to learn, it is made even more difficult because of its rapid changes. New words and idioms are regularly being added.

Traver, N. (1989). "Restructuring the 3 R's," TIME, 10 April, p. 64.

This article examines changes that apparently are taking place in the Soviet school system as the result of the new political direction taken by Gorbachev.

Tunney, K. (1989). "Korean Education a Clone of Japan's," Daily Yomiuri, 2 May, p. 6.

Korean education, like the system in Japan, is based on rote memorization which enables students who work hard to produce enormous amounts of facts and data that result in impressive scores on tests. Nevertheless, questions remain about whether this type of education can supply the thinking and reasoning processes needed to apply the information in meaningful ways in life.

"Tutoring School Suspected of Fraud Raided," Japan Times, 31 May 1989, p. 2.

Police suspect the Waseda Education Center of fraud. This tutoring service went bankrupt after collecting about ¥100 million in tuition.

"Two Adults Make Fresh Starts in New Careers," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1989, p. 2.

A 61-year-old business man has been admitted to an MBA program at Tsukuba University. And a 39-year-old former sumo wrestler who became blind as a result of diabetes has enrolled in a vocational school to learn to become a masseur.

"Two Jobs Beckon Each High School Grad," Japan Times, 13 May 1989, p. 2.

The Labor Ministry has released a report showing that there were more than twice as many jobs available for high school graduates than there were people to fill them. Job openings for high school graduates at the end of March reached 1.04 million--an increase of about 788,000 (or 32 percent)--over last year.

Tyson, A. (1989). "China's Neglect Keeps Students in Rice Fields," Daily Yomiuri, 7 May, p. 9.

This article looks at the neglected state of schools in China and suggests that this indifference to education will provoke disastrous consequences in the future.

U

"University Team Claims Success in Fusion Test," Daily Yomiuri, 2 April 1989, p. 2.

At the annual spring convention of the Chemical Society of Japan which was held at Doshisha University, Professor Noboru Koyama of Tokyo University announced that his study team had produced controlled nuclear fusion at room temperature.

"Unlicensed School Graduates Received Licensed Diplomas," Asahi Evening News, 15 April 1989, p. 3.

Tokyo Business Gakuen is under investigation for setting up an unlicensed computer school in Yokohama. Diplomas and student certificates have been issued to these computer trainees using the names of Tokyo Business Gakuen's licensed schools. Tokyo Business Gakuen has been warned by the Tokyo metropolitan government for admitting too many Southeast Asian students to one of its licensed schools and for holding unauthorized classes in an apartment building.

"U.S. Educator Cites Need for More Exchanges with Blacks," Japan Times, 15 June 1989, p. 3.

A spokesman for Morehouse College, a college for men in Atlanta which was founded by an escaped slave in 1867, has urged Japan to broaden its exposure to black Americans. In the fall, Morehouse will begin offering Japanese language courses.

"U.S. High School Males on Steroids Top 10 Percent," Japan Times, 7 June 1989, p. 5.

In a survey conducted by the University of Arkansas, more than one in ten male high school students in the U.S. take muscle-building steroids but few of them understand the health risks involved.

"U.S., Japan Teens Mull Dropping Out," Daily Yomiuri, 5 May 1989, p. 2.

In a survey of 1,200 students at 15 schools in Japan and nine schools in the United States, more than one-third of the respondents said they had considered dropping out of school. Reasons cited were dislike of studying, bad relationships with teachers, and low self-esteem. While 25 percent of the student population drops out of school in the United States, only 2.1 percent of Japanese students did so in fiscal 1987.

"U.S. Kids Cite Drug Abuse, Sex Concerns in Letters," Japan Times, 31 May 1989, p. 6.

A letter-writing project involving teenagers in the U.S. reveals that students have deep concerns about drugs, sex, alcohol and suicide.

"US School Invites N. Korean Student," Mainichi Daily News, 16 April 1989, p. 12.

A delegation from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy which is connected with Tufts University recently visited Pyongyang, North Korea. During that trip, officials invited North Korea to send a student for a year or two of study at the American campus.

Usui, H. (1989). "Educators Target English Curriculum," Daily Yomiuri, 29 June, p. 7.

At the 10th national convention of the Japan Association for the Study of Teaching English to Children (JASTEC), Shunsuke Wakabayashi of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Mineo Suenobu of Kobe University expressed strong reservations about conventional language teaching in Japan. Wakabayashi spoke out against unjustifiable government control in middle and high schools for this impedes learning. Suenobu opposes Ministry of Education screening of textbooks; he advocates teacher-produced materials as a better way to develop lessons.

V

"Vandals Smash 33 School Windows," Daily Yomiuri, 19 May 1989, p. 2.

Rock-throwing vandals shattered 33 windows at a middle school in Chiba. [See also: "Window Smashers Hit Chiba Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May 1989, p. 2.]

"Viet Govt Gives In to Students," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1989, p. 3.

After weeks of demonstrations, the Vietnamese government, fearing mass protests similar to those in China, has given in to student demands for better conditions.

W

Wardell, D. (1989). "Poll Manipulated by Newspaper," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April, p. 6.

The results of a newspaper survey concerning the public's reaction to new Ministry of Education guidelines requiring the use of the Japanese flag and anthem during school functions were improperly reported. The original item implied that the public favored these changes while the data suggested the opposite.

"Waseda Grads Best Husbands," Mainichi Daily News, 24 May 1989. p. 12.

Results of a survey of 300 female company employees show that most would prefer to have a husband from Waseda, Keio, or Tokyo Universities. Waseda, however, led this poll. The women surveyed said they hope to save more than ¥3 million before they get married, but on the average they have little more than half this amount in the bank. Only 19 of the women said they preferred not to have children.

Watanabe, Y. (1989). "Withdrawals Puzzle SDF," Japan Times, 14 April, p. 3.

The decision of 77 new National Defense Academy graduates not to enter the Self Defense Forces has led to review of the situation by officials in charge of this program. Of the 447 graduates who completed four years of study in March at the all-male academy in Yokosuka, 77 (or 17 percent) have already abandoned the service. The government spent at least ¥17 million on each graduate.

"Wayward Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1989, p. 6.

This editorial criticizes the behavior of teachers at a primary school attached to Tsukuba University for borrowing large amounts of money from parents and being wined and dined by them.

"Welsh University Pushes Nihongo," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May 1989, p. 2.

The University of Wales will begin a program next year aimed at producing businessmen who are also fluent in Japanese in a bid to lure more Japanese investment in Wales.

Wetzel, J. (1989). "A Study in Free Speech," International Herald Tribune, 17 May, p. 5.

The author of this letter to the editor cites freedom of expression as one of the pillars of strength in the American education system.

Willis, M. (1989). "A Yen to Teach," Daily Yomiuri, 24 April, p. 10.

Willis takes a satirical look at foreign teachers working in Japan and suggests (unprofessional) ways to enhance one's income as a language instructor.

Wilson, D. (1989a). "JALT Meet Focuses on U.S. Universities in Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May, p. 7.

During a forum sponsored by the Japan Association of Language Teachers, representatives from six U.S. universities--Temple, Columbia, University of Nevada-Reno, University of Pittsburgh, U.S. International University, and Tokyo American College--discussed issues involving postsecondary education within a foreign context.

Wilson, D. (1989b). "Journals, Groups Inform Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June, p. 7.

The Tokyo and West Tokyo chapters of the Japan Association of Language Teachers held a one-day mini conference to stimulate the exchange of ideas which may contribute to more effective classroom training.

"Window Smashers Hit Chiba Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May 1989, p. 2.

More than 100 windowpanes at two Chiba primary and middle schools were found broken by vandals.

"Windows Broken at Ibaraki School," Daily Yomiuri, 6 June 1989, p. 2.

Police have begun to investigate an incident in Ibaraki in which windows of a middle school were broken by stone-throwing vandals.

"Women Students Want Job with JAL," Daily Yomiuri, 26 June 1989, p. 2.

According to a survey of 4,600 women college students, Japan Air Lines is the most desirable prospective employer. Japan Travel Bureau was ranked second.

"Women Studying Abroad as Career Move," Asahi Evening News, 2 May 1989, p. 6.

The number of young women who quit their jobs to study abroad is on the rise in Japan. Most of them are college or junior college graduates between 25 and 30 years of age. Although no concrete figures exist which show the number of women who go overseas to study, the Center for International Cultural Studies and Education reports that 39 percent of the 162,000 people who consulted with them in 1988 were young working women.

"Women's College to Open in Spain," Asahi Evening News, 12 April 1989, p. 6.

Grace International College, a women's college opening in Barcelona, offers a one-year course to Japanese high school graduates on diplomacy and protocol along with English, Spanish and French. Expenses for study--including tuition, dormitory charges and others--are ¥5.8 million.

Wood, R. (1989). "Parochial Education Useless for Citizens of the World," Daily Yomiuri, 2 May, p. 6.

The author argues that while state education requirements for U.S. elementary and junior high schools mandate social studies, history, geography, economics and world cultures, by high school the requirements for international education disappear. A Gallop poll commissioned by the National Geographic Society disclosed that American adults know less geography than people from most other developed countries.

Woodruff, J. (1989). "Students Fight Back," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May, p. 10.

Although it has been traditional for Japanese teachers to administer corporal punishment, over the past four years students have begun to complain and in some cases have initiated law suits against the schools. Reported beatings of students increased from 59 in April, 1984, to 146 in April, 1988. Of 53 cases in the Tokyo area in April, 1988, 30 led to written or oral scolding of the teacher; the rest led to no action. The major categories of student behavior were: (1) mistakes during after-school activities or skipping after-school meetings [22 percent]; (2) resisting or ridiculing teachers [20 percent]; (3) drinking, smoking and other similar infractions [19 percent]; and (4) violating school rules [19 percent].

"Wrestler Accused of Beating Driver," Japan Times, 30 May 1989, p. 2.

A Senshu University student has been arrested for attacking the driver of another car. A similar incident was reported recently when a Meiji University student attacked a pedestrian.

Wright, H. (1989). "Radon Gas New Threat in Schools," USA Today, 22 April, p. 1.

Preliminary studies show that 54 percent of the U.S. schools tested by the Environmental Protection Agency have dangerous levels of radon gas.

X

Y

Yamada, K. (1989). "Japanese Teenager Shot Dead on San Jose Street," Daily Yomiuri, 19 June, p. 2.

Two Japanese high school students studying in California died this week, one of them shot to death by an armed assailant and the other in an automobile accident.

Yamamoto, K. (1989). "Practical English at School Needed," Mainichi Daily News, 11 May, p. 2.

In a letter to the editor, a reader argues that schools should place less emphasis on language as a university entrance examination requirement and begin to teach practical English.

Yates, R. (1989a). "Controversial Education Reforms," Mainichi Daily News, 5 April, p. 2.

Yates broadly examines the criticism that has been generated by published reforms to the Japanese educational system. He specifically cites the controversy surrounding the obligation to use the flag and national anthem at school events.

Yates, R. (1989b). "Wisdom of Getting US Univ. Education Here," Mainichi Daily News, 31 May, p. 2.

Southern Illinois University, Temple University, and the University of Nevada-Reno are three U.S. institutions which have opened campuses in Japan. According to the Ministry of Education, some 130 American universities have made official inquiries in the past two years about setting up programs in this nation. [See R. Flershem, "Classroom Attendance Required."]

Yomiuri, S. (1989). "Giving Credit Where Credit Is Not Due," Daily Yomiuri, 19 June, p. 10.

Although colleges in Japan began issuing credit cards to make school business--taking roll call, loaning library books--more efficient, many students have incurred debts that cannot be easily paid. Showa Women's University is one school that uses the credit card system. Waseda University has started issuing credit cards for alumni but not, at present, for students.

"Youth Dies from Stab Wounds as Biker Gangs Clash in Chiba," Japan Times, 29 May 1989, p. 2.

A member of a "bosozoku" motorcycle gang was stabbed to death and two others seriously injured in a fight with a rival gang. Between 60 and 70 people were involved in the battle.

"Youth Stabbed to Death in Bosozoku Gang Fight," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May 1989, p. 2.

A high school student was stabbed to death and seven other youths were injured--two seriously--when more than 50 members of two motorcycle (bosozoku) gangs clashed in Chiba.

"Youths Attack 2 in Shinjuku Park," Daily Yomiuri, 26 June 1989, p. 2.

A gang of several youths attacked two people in separate incidents in Tokyo's Shinjuku Park.

Z

NUMBERS

"1st English Text Author Revealed," Daily Yomiuri, 7 June 1989, p. 2.

While studying at Tokyo University in 1888, Eiji Asada decided to go to study in the United States. For his work with the Old Testament, he received the first doctorate degree ever issued by the University of Chicago. It has recently been learned that Asada was also the author of the first English textbook for middle school students in Japan. This book, issued in 1909, was noted for its practical approach in developing both reading and writing skills.

"1st Foreign Name Change Permitted," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May 1989, p. 2.

A Kawasaki primary school teacher has been granted permission to change her registered Japanese name to her father's Korean name. This is the first time a Japanese national has been allowed to change to a foreign name.

"1st Japan High School in U.S. Ready to Open," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April 1989, p. 2.

Tennessee Meiji Gakuin High School, which is owned and operated by Meiji Gakuin University, has become the first fully accredited Japanese high school in the United States. The coeducational school has classes in grades 10, 11 and 12. Total cost per student will run about $19,000 per year.

"2 Students Drug, Rape Tokyo Woman," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May 1989, p. 2.

A second-year student at Dokkyo University and a first-year student at Temple University were arrested for drugging and raping as many as five women.

"2% of U.S. Collegians Have AIDS Virus," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May 1989, p. 3.

In a survey conducted by the University of Virginia, about one in every 500 college students is infected with the AIDS virus.

"2nd Asahi Fellowship Selectees Announced," Asahi Evening News, 29 May 1989, p. 3.

The Asahi Fellowship, an award to foreign scholars, artists, and journalists for one year of research in Japan, has been awarded for 1989.

"3 Teen-agers Arrested for Robbery, Murder," Asahi Evening News, 26 April 1989, p. 3.

Tokyo police have arrested three teenagers on suspicion of murdering a 36-year-old woman and her 7-year-old son. The motivation for the crime was theft. The three boys were third graders at a junior high school at the time.

"3 Top Education Directors to Resign," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1989, p. 2.

Three directors in the Ministry of Education have been asked to resign because of favors received from the scandal-plagued Recruit Company. A reshuffle of the Education Ministry's directors is usually conducted after the end of a Diet term. It is very unusual for the ministry to approve the simultaneous resignation of three top officials as well as to carry out a reshuffle during the Diet term.

"12 10s Are...," Japan Times, 29 June 1989, p. 2.

A group of primary school students in Australia are being taught to use the abacus.

"13-Year-Old Girl Tries to Buy Friends with Cash," Japan Times. 13 May 1989, p. 5.

A 13-year-old girl in California stole $25,000 from her grandparents and then gave away fistfuls of $100 bills to her schoolmates in an attempt to buy their friendship.

"¥22 Mil. for an Education," Asahi Evening News, 12 April 1989, p. 6.

According to a survey conducted by AIU Insurance Co., bringing up children and putting them through college costs at least ¥22 million per child. However, the cost can be as high as ¥58.6 million if the child is educated at private institutions and attends a medical or dental school. Attending a national university costs only ¥2.26 million, but the fee at a private university costs about 1.5 times more than that.

"72% Like 5-Day Workweek, But 62% Say No for Students," Asahi Evening News, 6 April 1989, p. 3.

While most respondents in an Asahi Shimbun poll favored the idea of reducing the work week to five days, there was little support for eliminating Saturday classes for students.

"95 Professors Slam China Govt," Daily Yomiuri, 27 June 1989, p. 2.

A group of 95 professors at Hitosubashi University issued a statement to the Japanese and Chinese governments that calls for Beijing to put an immediate end to repression of pro-democracy students.

"1989 Summer Courses, Workshops," Daily Yomiuri, 29 June 1989, p. 7.

Various teacher training workshops will be held in July and August to develop language instruction skills.

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